the rules so as to provide that any bill may be taken up out of its order by a vote of a majority of the members.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY BILL.

The Senate sent over a bill repealing the special law in creating the fees of county officers of McDonough County.

READING OF BILLS.

Several Senate bills were read the first time. Senate bill to make women eligible for school offices, was read the second time and sent to the Committee on Education.

REVISED BILLS.

The revised chapter in regard to the descent of property was sent to the Judiciary Committee, as were other chapters from the Revisers, the bill in relation to parent and child, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate Eminent Domain bill was read a second time and sent to the Judiciary Committee, and the bill fixing the salary of State officers was sent to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

The House not being full, Senate bills on a third reading were passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to legalize the payment by the Governor of State funds to the Penitentiary Commissioners, and sent it back to the Penitentiary Committee.

The committee then rose, the attendance being so thin.

Mr. ROOT offered a bill in relation to the loss of landlords, and providing a mode of proving titles.

The bill relating to roads and bridges was read a second time, and the House adjourned till Monday.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic Governor of Kentucky declares that he will never give his consent to any measures looking to the education of the blacks.

—An Alabama paper, in a political editorial, mildly adjures its readers to vote for Judge So-and-So, and thus "rebuke the cohorts of the arch-fiend"—which is rather hard on the "party of the other part."

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* opposes the renomination of President Grant, and would prefer to him Vice President Colfax, Secretary Boutwell, General Hawley, of Connecticut, Senator Sumner, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, General J. D. Cox, Senator Trumbull, Governor B. Gratz Brown, and many other men.

—The Atlanta *Sun* says that the Hon. Thomas Manson Norwood, the new Georgia Senator, is 41 years old. He was born in Talbot County, Georgia, and graduated at Emory College in the class of 1850. He studied law, under the Hon. James M. Smith, at Culloden, and was admitted to the bar at Forsyth in February, 1852. He immediately went to Savannah and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he has remained ever since. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature in 1861-'62; besides this, he never held an office, either before or since the war. His father was possessed of an ample fortune, but believed it to be proper for everybody to learn some trade. Accordingly he had the subject of this notice, who was his youngest child, learn the trade of a shoe and boot maker, which he did; and he made the boots with his own hands which he wore when he went to college.

—Gradually, as the actual facts of the late Virginia election come to light, the Conservative gains to which the Democratic party has in its desolation turned as affording the only remaining ground of hope for possible future successes, begins to assume a very ordinary appearance, especially when the causes of the result are clearly understood. The last Senate consisted of forty-three members, of whom thirty were Conservatives and thirteen Republicans. The present Senate has thirty-three Conservatives and ten Republicans—a Conservative gain of three. The last House of Delegates consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven members, of which forty-four were Republicans. The present House will have only one hundred and thirty-two members, thirty-five of the number being Republican. This Conservative increase, however, is owing to the fact that the late Legislature, in redistricting and reapportioning the State for representation in both branches of the General Assembly, gerrymandered it in conformity with a well-known Democratic process, whereby the representation of Republican constituencies is reduced, and those of the opposition increased correspondingly. In those few counties which were not affected by the redistribution the Republican party gallantly held its own, while in one or two of them its popular gains were quite remarkable.

—In Mississippi, the House of Representatives will have 61 Republicans, 53 Democrats, and 2 independents. The Senate will have 21 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The last House had 85 Republicans and 22 Democrats, and the Senate 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

—The Democrats have carried Maryland, on the vote for Governor, by about 15,000 majority. The Senate stands: 24 Democrats and 1 Republican; the House of Delegates, 70 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that "The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has abandoned eternal principles for availability by its advocacy of Colonel Scott for President;" whereupon the *Enquirer* responds substantially that "eternal principles" are of little account if they are exposed to "eternal defeat."

—Mr. Peter B. Sweeney rents the first floor of his building on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, New York, to Geary, as a grocery, for $10,000 a year, while the second floor is rented to the city as an armory, for $30,000 a year. As a rule, second stories do not rent so advantageously.

—Governor Campbell, in his message to the Wyoming Territorial Legislature, recommended the continuance of woman suffrage, which was first tried in that Territory. He says that the system is successful. But it is said that Governor Campbell expects to maintain his political power through the influence of the women.

—The Mobile *Register* takes the New York *World* to task for calling Tweed a "public robber," and adds: "We do not say Mr. Tweed is innocent, but we do say that we have yet seen nothing in the shape of evidence to prove his guilt. When Mr. Tweed is found guilty by a court of justice and a jury of his peers, we shall believe that a man as great as he undoubtedly is in head and administrative capacity, and as generous in soul, has stooped to enrich himself by robbing the constituency that has trusted him."

—Reverdy Johnson favors the proposed abandonment by the Democratic party of the ground it has hitherto occupied. He recommends the following policy for adoption by the next National Democratic Convention: "Let the members of the convention place before the country some nation which all Conservatives as well as Democrats can support, and announce, if they declare any political principles, nothing which would be offensive to either conservative Republicans or Democrats. If this shall be done, I believe that our triumph will be certain, and surely all should unite in labor to that end who value the constitution of the nation, and know the worth of political and civil liberty."

—There seems to be a little unpleasantness among some of the so-called Republicans of Florida. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee has published a card repelling certain charges against the committee, and, alluding by name to one of the accusers, says: "As to ——, he is not only a worthless State officer, as ambitious as he is useless, but he has been, and, I presume, now is, an ally of the Democratic party, and he is a natural-born fool in addition. His twaddle is of no account."

The Insolvent Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I was struck with the soundness of the views expressed in your issue of the 15th, regarding concert of action on the part of policy-holders in defunct insurance companies; but the action of the meeting at Standard Hall, on Wednesday evening, is anything but satisfactory to the public. An excellent committee, Messrs. Farwell, Gray, and Seeberger, had already been appointed, but died of too much lawyer; and the present committee will do better than it promises if it escapes a like fate. The first thing the Standard Hall meeting did was to call a lawyer to preside; after which followed a few sensible remarks by a business man; another lawyer moved the appointment of an Investigating Committee, the motive, of course, being to [illegible] the Chairman of the committee. Then another lawyer wanted at least five committees, which would provide four more chairmanships for lawyers. Of the eight speakers at the meeting, five were lawyers. Finally a committee of ten were appointed, of which half were lawyers, and if they are able bankrupt practitioners, the records of our United States Court fall fearfully short of doing them justice.

The meeting should have appointed a general Executive Committee, representative in its character, of not less than fifteen members, consisting of such men like Messrs. W. F. Coolbaugh, C. B. Farwell, Marshall Field, R. W. Hale, [illegible] Gray, [illegible] W. Doane, A. F. Seeberger, J. A. Markley, C. [illegible] Kellogg, Henry Leopold, John Tyrrell, [illegible] Henderson, M. D. Wells, N. O. Williams, Abijah Keith, N. Matson, D. B. Fisk, Gilbert Hubbard, [illegible] Porter Thayer. Then this committee should have come together, and divided up into sub-committees, after the manner of the Committee of Seventy in New York. To one of these sub-committees should be assigned the investigation of the affairs of the fifteen failed companies in New England, to another the fifteen companies in New York city, and to another the fifteen companies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland. Owing to the great variety of interests involved, it will be impossible probably to have any one committee attend to the cases against the local companies; and it would doubtless be better for those interested in California risks to appoint separate committees for each case.

One thing is certain; our business men will keep out of the hands of this lawyer's committee. Let us have therefore a new one appointed, which can employ lawyers if it finds it needs them.

A MERCHANT.

—The Post Office Department, on Friday, received from the Secretary of the Treasury a box containing 19,500 cancelled postage and revenue stamps. The stamps were forwarded to the Treasury by a lady residing at Bridgeport, Conn., who says that she is one of a Bible-class; that she was told by the Superintendent of her Sunday School that if she would collect one million stamps the government would give her $800. She therefore forwarded a part of the required number, and requests pay for them *pro rata*. She claims that if the government wants a collector of defaced stamps she will accept such position for a reasonable compensation. General Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster General, replied to her letter, saying that cancelled stamps possess no value whatever, and that the newspaper rumor to the effect that the government will pay as such stamps is doubtless intended for a sell.

Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOV 21 1871

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THE LAKE MICHIGAN CABLE

A Milwaukee Enterprise.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 17.

It is quite evident that there is no disposition on the part of business men of this city to let the project of an across-lake cable sleep. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce was called together at the Secretary's office yesterday afternoon. There were present, also, by invitation, Mr. Weller, telegraphic manager here, and Mr. E. D. Reade.

Mr. Reade presented sketches of the Atlantic cable of 1868, and the hemp cable referred to by him a few days since, showing, also, the action of the waves upon both from deep water to the shore. The former weighs two thousand pounds to the nautical mile, while the latter weighs but eighty-six pounds. In the hempen cable there are four No. 11 Birmingham copper wires, permitting connection with four land lines at the same time. It may be thought this would prove too light with the hemp coating; but it will sink at the rate of two miles an hour in fresh water. The hemp is naturally of a preservative nature, and in the water there forms on the outside a slimy substance serving the same office as cement; and the hemp soon becomes very hard and unstretchable. The advantage of this kind of cable over the iron is this: The substance which forms on the latter eats the wire, and the weightier the cable is the more it wears away, and generates electricity from the earth, so far interfere with the legitimate currents. The barking with the hemp proves an insulator forming upon the hemp proves an insulator and protects the wire from outside influence.

His projected hempen cable, which is the one accepted as the most reliable, cheapest, and easy of construction, will, no doubt, be laid across the lake. The outlay necessary for the entire line will probably not exceed $85,000. We here present some figures of the cost of material, weight, length etc.:

	lbs.
Weight of rope	296,640
Weight of wire	92,932
Total weight	389,6[illegible]
Weight per mile of cable (submerged)	86
Cost of rope (in cable)	$45,328.80
Cost of wire (in cable)	39,982.26
Total cost of cable	$85,311.06

These estimates are based upon data of the cost of the material here, for a distance of 101 miles. It is but fair to presume that the actual cost at the manufactories would be 20 per cent less than the above amount, which would be sufficient for the construction of the land wires necessary; giving us the line complete for about $85,000.

The figures thus shown surprised each and every one present, for we believe that no one anticipated a less cost than $150,000. Messrs. William Young, George I. Jones and L. Everingham, the members of the committee, immediately expressed their gratification at the showing, and declared that they would prosecute the matter to the fullest extent. During a general conversation that ensued, Mr. Weller, the manager of the Western Union office here, was asked what he thought of the project, and stated that with an expense not greatly exceeding the sum stated, it was feasible, and that the company he represents will do all possible and bear its proportion of the outlay. The question of the proposition to be made was not definitely settled, it having to be left to the Chamber of Commerce. The recommendations of the committee will be made to the meeting of the Chamber to-day.

It was thought that it would be necessary to make a survey of the lake between this city and Grand Haven, and it was determined to call upon Mr. Engelmann and ascertain if a steamer could be procured for this purpose at small expense. The idea was to obtain a profile of the bottom of the lake, and all necessary information in relation to the approaches to the shores, that the cable might be laid in the safest position and deepest water. After this was done the only expense would be for paying out apparatus and the services of those engaged in the work. The amount for this was found to be insignificant.

Following our advice of yesterday, the committee decided that prompt and expeditious work was what was needed, and the Chairman was instructed to interview Mr. Engelmann, which was done immediately after the adjournment of the committee. Messrs. Weller and Reade accompanied Mr. Jones to the office of the company on West Water street, where Mr. M. Engelmann was found. After a few preliminary remarks the latter gentleman said he was ready to do anything needed. A complete survey was unnecessary, he said, as he was in possession of charts furnished by the government engineers a short time since, which he knew to be perfect and complete. He is personally acquainted with the nature of the bed of the lake, and there will be no obstruction to the cable. It should be laid on this side, just above the lighthouse on North Point, where there is no danger of vessels anchoring and endangering the line. On the east side the prospect is good, there being deep water for some distance along the shore, guaranteeing safety.

Mr. Engelmann says all that is necessary is a survey of the shore approaches, and he will furnish a tug, small boats, oars, men, etc., to prosecute the work here, and see that the same thing is done on the east shore whenever needed. He says these things will be provided right away if wanted; and when the cable is ready to be put down he has a steamer at the service of the Chamber of Commerce to do the work free of charge.

WOMEN AS TELEGRAPHERS.

The Cooper School of Telegraphy.

One of the most interesting and useful among the institutions for which the city of New York is indebted to the intelligent and far-seeing beneficence of Peter Cooper, is the free school for the instruction of women in telegraphy at the Cooper Institute. This school is Mr. Cooper's pet, because it not merely conveys useful technical knowledge, but immediately places young ladies in a position where they can earn remunerative wages at a light and pleasant occupation. This school, since its foundation, has been singularly successful, and has turned out great numbers of first-class operators. The instruction is purely gratuitous, not even the smallest fee being taken from the scholars. They must, however, have satisfactory reference as to character, and are only received between the ages of 16 and 24. Applications for admission must be made in the handwriting of the applicants, stating their names, ages, previous occupations, and also the name of the references. Next the young ladies are subjected to a very rigid examination in spelling, reading, and writing, and if this test is satisfactorily passed, they are admitted as pupils. As a proof of the strictness of the examination, out of one hundred applicants on the 1st of last October, only twenty-three were admitted. These examinations take place on Fridays only whenever there are a sufficient number of vacancies to warrant an examination. Only forty pupils can be received at a time, and of course preference is given to those who, by education and physical ability, appear best qualified for the business.

After admission to the school the pupils are conducted to a large room where a number of Morse telegraph instruments are constantly ticking, and they are placed under the care of the intelligent manager, Miss Lizzie H. Snow. They are first taught the telegraphic alphabet, and when they have advanced so far as to be able to read correctly by sound alone, they are allowed to practice until they feel ready to stand the graduating examination, after passing which they are provided with situations as fast as vacancies occur. Some girls graduate in two and a half months, others not for seven, according to their ability and application. In addition to telegraphy, they are also instructed in bookkeeping, so as to be able if called on, to take sole charge of an office and keep all the accounts. The term begins on the 1st of October and ends on the 1st of June.

The school hours are from half-past 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., and punctual and regular attendance is strictly enforced, so much so that the pupils will not be admitted after the opening hour, except in special cases by permission of the manager, and any pupil who remains absent three times without satisfactory excuse, forfeits her position in the school. Besides, an unexceptionable deportment is required, and pupils failing in diligence, or who are proved not to be suited to the business, are immediately dismissed. The young ladies who are at present under instruction in the school are remarkably intelligent and refined, and are much above the standard of working girls.

The school is in a certain measure, affiliated with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which supplies all the telegraph instruments, and, for the most part, the graduates are drafted into the various offices of the company. Some, however, get employment in other telegraph companies, but they are not specially recommended from the Cooper School of Telegraphy. At present there are forty young ladies, graduates of this school, employed in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and five others in the branch office at the Cooper Institute, which, in addition to the school, is under the direct supervision of Miss Snow. The average wages earned by female telegraph operators range from $30 to $70 per month.

The Ruling Passion.

A remarkable instance of pride of descent is furnished by Mr. Beriah Botfield, formerly an English member of Parliament. This gentleman inherited from his father an immense fortune, and, dying a few years ago, left his wife thirty-five thousand dollars a year, to be reduced to fifteen thousand dollars a year should she marry again. The lady has, meantime, made a secret marriage. All his fortune, except that enjoyed by his wife, Mr. Botfield left to accumulate until the second son, then unborn, of the Marquis of Bath shall attain a given age, when he should inherit it. The jointure of Mr. Botfield will also, at her death, form part of the said residue.

The cause of this bequest was that Mr. Botfield claimed to be descended from the same stock as the Marquis.

Lord Bath's name is Thynne; his family's was originally Boteville. An ancestor is said to have gained the sobriquet of "John o'th' Inne" from living in one of the ancient inns of the court; and thence came the name Thynne. Mr. Botfield claimed to be descended from a younger branch of the family who retained the name of Boteville.

Now, Lord Bath happens to be notorious among his order for the assumption of superiority. He considers that only half a dozen families in the country are good enough to mate with him, and he is said to have said that it would take a generation to wipe out from his escutcheon the stain of the Baring (his mother was of this same famous family) blood. He, therefore, is reported to have "snubbed" Mr. Botfield, and looked coldly on his claims of connection with a being so august as himself. Mr. Botfield, however, was probably like the gentleman who assisted at that memorable entertainment in "David Copperfield" and covered himself with glory by averring, with an intensive oath, that he "would rather be knocked down by a man who had blood than be picked up by one who hadn't." Young Lord Somebody Thynne, who will succeed to his fiftieth cousin's $150,000 a year, will certainly have substantial reasons to rejoice in Mr. Botfield's love for blood.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

He Publishes a Manifesto Asking for a Plebiscitum—A Peculiar Plea for Imperialism.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Standard.

The *Ordre*, to-night, publishes a manifesto from Prince Napoleon in the shape of a letter to the electors of Corsica. It is a dreadfully long-winded affair, occupying not less than four columns. He goes in, as a matter of course, for a *plebiscitum*, which he describes as the only way of putting an end to the present crisis. He bitterly and powerfully contrasts what it was the duty of the government to do, and what it has left undone.

The reorganization of the army—Adjourned. The judgment of the guilty—Adjourned. Thirty thousand prisoners languishing four months on the pontoons, among whom many are absolutely innocent, shows the tardiness of justice. Financial reforms—Adjourned. Modifications of treaties of commerce—Adjourned. The question of the capital—Paris proclaimed "suspect"—Versailles made the political capital—as though the transfer of the capital in a country of traditions like ours were possible, in spite of its drawbacks—nay, its dangers—that question also adjourned. Finally, the question which is paramount over every other—that of the government—that, also, is adjourned.

Prince Napoleon then enters on a long and elaborate plea in favor of *plebiscites*, and takes credit to his party for advocating it, showing their profound respect for the popular verdict. He winds up as follows:

"Under what circumstances are we prosecuting this appeal to the people? Why, at a time when all the administrative forces of the country are against us—at a time when the whole of the huge machinery of government is in the hands of those who for a year past have been libelling, insulting, calumniating the Napoleons—at a time when we have against us the odious defections of those who represent treason and disregard of their oath as a civic virtue. The reason why we do so, dear constituents, I will tell you candidly; it is because we are conscious of the popular fibre which connects us with the very bowels of the country; it is because there exists between the people and ourselves a kind of current which we are conscious of, and which may be thus defined—confidence in France, our beloved country. Therefore, let people cease to prate about the pressure we could bring to bear upon universal suffrage. We and our partisans, almost all of them poor, persecuted, accused of having deliberately and maliciously compassed the ruin of the country—that is the only means of pressure we possess (*sic*). But we remember the various occasions on which the people were appealed to—in 1848 our position was the same as it is now. In 1870 was there not more liberty than at present? The state of siege existed nowhere; there was not a single political exile, not a single political prisoner, instead of several hundred condemned, and 30,000 untried prisoners; the press was not only free but licentious. The clubs in the large towns openly preached assassination before an audience of fanatics! Now, to start a newspaper in Paris, you need an authorization; to travel you need a passport.

"Without examining whether these measures have become necessary through our misfortunes, I may surely be permitted to point out the differences! People talk of Bonapartist intrigues and conspiracies. I feel the courage needful to approach all subjects, because I have nothing to conceal, and my frankness is grounded on honesty. There are sincere patriots, men of deep convictions, who point out to their fellow-citizens what they consider to be the means of saving the country; who avail themselves in moderation of their rights as citizens, and refrain from exciting disturbance, not to aggravate the country's calamities. And, to tell the whole truth, do you know who are the men who have recruited many partisans for the Napoleons? It is, first, the House of Bourbon, which virtually intimated its abdication by its formal adoption of the white flag, the symbol of the *ancien regime*; next come the extreme Radicals, who made an abuse of liberty, and led through a hateful and impotent dictatorship to the horrors of the Commune. No doubt we do hope to open the people's eyes, by making them compare the eighteen years of prosperity, quiet, and glory, with our position since the 4th of September—trade languishing, manufactures paralyzed, and the workshops shut. A man a prey to wretchedness and disease cannot but recall the time when he was hale and hearty. When we shall have obtained the appeal to the people, the work of reparation may commence. Without concealing our misfortunes and our defects, proceeding to a self-examination, deriving this power of correcting ourselves from our experience during later times, let us ground our hopes in the vitality of the French people. We must have economy, labor, honesty, sacrifices, money for new taxes to pay our debts. We must have men to reorganize our army, and render it capable of renewing its traditions of glory. This record of our present misery, this hope in a better future, are they the outpourings of a disappointed mind and a confident delusion? The future will decide. To respond to your votes I have thought it right to unburden myself to you. Yes, an appeal to the people is necessary. Availing itself of its imprescriptible rights, the people must pronounce on the following questions: A Republic—a Bourbon Monarchy—a Napoleonic Empire. You see thus that you can boldly reply to those who charge us with intriguing, that we are pretenders, not to the empire, but to the appeal to the people."

THE BEAUTIFUL KIOSQUE GIRL.

Her Fortunes and Misfortunes—A Russian Nobleman Offers Her His Hand.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Telegram.

Over 2,000,000 people are acquainted with Mlle. Pierine, the kiosque girl in front of the Grand Hotel, in Paris. No one discusses as to her beauty—it is conceded to be marvellous, even of a noble type, and molded to slay even the cold, cynical man of the world. Measured by a fixed standard she has played a grand role—grander, I fear, that she will ever play again; for Paris was wild over her. Several duels were fought with her image blinding each combatant's reason; and her kiosque for two years was the most fashionable resort on the boulevard. There were frequently more than fifty gentlemen of rank and wealth waiting to catch a word of her bright, witty repartee; and to pay a Napoleon for the Liberte or the Soir was esteemed a privilege. Her picture hung in almost every shop window, and the girl was more of a Queen than the Empress. But with the Empress she ceased to reign also. The first siege came on; she remained at her post, but her beauty had dimmed, and Frenchmen were wrapt up either in their household goods or their pusillanimous fears. The dark-eyed beauty, therefore, shut up her kiosque, and when the siege was over she went to Mentz. Then there is a blank in her history. She came back after the Commune, and is now once more at her post.

I met her the other day, and we had a long and interesting conversation. She told me she was born in Spain of French mother and German father, thus having three nationalities. She appears to have no other aim in keeping a paper stand beyond making acquaintances, and putting herself in the market for marriage, for her virtue is conceded. She is now as she has been for two years, studying music, and, she says, with fine progress. It is her ultimate intention to go on the stage, if marriage does not give her all the luxury she dreams of. She told me she had had many offers for her hand, among them a formal proposition from a Russian nobleman worth four millions of francs.

"Why didn't you marry him?"

"He was too old—65 years of age. I am not going to lose myself on a *beilliard*; I want a *jeune homme*."

She is now about 19 years of age, with long, black, beautiful, lustrous hair, black, almond eyes, pearl, dark complexion, tinged with color, full eyebrows and eyelashes, and a lovely figure, not large—not too full, but nearer to the sculptor's ideal than one will often find on the boulevard. She will yet marry some old man and make him miserable and herself too, though anything short of such a *denouement* would not be dramatic enough for the gossips.

Gavroche.

From the New York Sun.

One of the most affecting incidents in Victor Hugo's "Miserables," is the death of Le Petit Gavroche. This typical representative of the gamin of Paris, follows to a barricade a student, who, during an *emeute*, had won his heart by tearing a poster from the walls. The revolutionists ran short of ammunition, and the daring little scamp, procuring a hamper, proceeded to fill it with cartridges which he found on the bodies of dead soldiers lying in front of the barricade, thus making himself a conspicuous target for the fire of the troops. At last a bullet struck him down; but presently he rose again, the blood flowing from his wound, and, looking in the direction whence the shot had come, was singing gaily when a second shot from the same marksman pierced him, and "this little great soul had fled away." The Communist trials revealed the fact that the race of Gavroches is not yet extinct in Paris. After the women had been disposed of, fifteen small boys, of ages varying from 6 to 11, were arraigned with all due formality to answer for their share in the proceedings of the Commune. The scene in the court is described as very amusing. There were the seven grave and reverend Judges, with the Judge Advocate on their right and the Registrar on their left, all in uniforms; two rows of gendarmes carrying bayonets fixed; other soldiers scattered about the hall, and the usual motley audience. Fifteen small heads, peering above the prisoners' bar, just where the waistcoat buttons of the members of the Commune used to begin, revealed the presence of the terrible criminals for whom this formidable preparation had been made. It was proved that all of these, with one exception, had shouldered rifles and fought in military uniform at the barricades, and some had remained fighting after their seniors had run away. During the investigation, the boys behaved with a *nonchalance* which would have done credit to Gavroche himself, and were characteristically sharp in their answers when interrogated. Their sentences were various. Some were sent home for parental discipline, while others were ordered to be confined for the rest of their minority in a house of correction.

AN ELECTION IN PERU.

Extraordinary Method of Carrying an Election—A Free Fight at the Polling Booths.

Lima (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Panama Star.

The most profound excitement was evident in the capital on the night of the 14th; the *portales* or arcades, usually brilliant with lights and crowded with people, were dark and deserted; the people and troops were removed from their posts, as the Constitution of Peru expressly prohibits the presence of armed forces in the neighborhood of the polling booths; nevertheless, within the spacious courtyard of the Government Palace, concealed from the public view, were stationed six pieces of artillery and three of the most efficient battalions of the line, to be in readiness for any emergency growing out of the agitated state of public feeling. In the five great squares of the city the polling booths were erected—simple wooden platforms in the centre of each plaza, but they were the main objects of the candidates' attention. The system of proceeding is somewhat peculiar, and certainly not calculated toward a perfect preservation of peace and tranquillity. The party gaining possession of these tables proceeds to vote for the Committee on Elections, which in its turn receives the suffrages of the citizens for the Presidential electors. Hence it will been that the point of prime importance is to capture the table, in order that the committee may be composed of men favorable to a particular cause, since any little irregularity occurring in the papers of the supporters of that party might be overlooked, while the strictest scrutiny would be observed respecting the qualifications of its opponents. Therefore, the first movement on the board for each of the rival candidates was necessarily a desperate attempt to seize and hold the different tables, at least until such time as the Inspecting Committee might require for its complete organization.

The only evidence of force in Lima, on that eventful night, were the policemen stationed in the high towers of the Cathedral, overlooking the scene of action in the main plaza. A rumor, afterward discovered to be true, was extensively circulated to the effect that Pardo and Ureta, representing the different shades of the civil ticket, had arrived at an arrangement by which it was agreed that no combat should take place between their respective supporters, but that in case of necessity their strength would be arrayed against the forces of General Echenique, the military candidate. The effect of the announcement was naturally inspiriting to the combined parties, while equally discouraging to that of Echenique. Nevertheless, a desperate struggle for this preliminary supremacy was expected. The three candidates had their men well under control; at an early hour the voters were shut up in large houses, rented for the purpose, and adjacent to the plazas, in order to be ready for the rally which was appointed to be made some time about daybreak. Here they were regaled with inflammatory speeches, the indispensable *aguardiente*, and when these amusements became insipid, passed the time in more fully preparing their knives and revolvers, with which they were generally well provided. At about half-past 5 Mr. Pardo gave orders for the concerted attack; issuing forth in wonderful order for men unaccustomed to discipline and excited by drink, their clubs advanced steadily and quietly upon the points to be assaulted, and finding themselves the first upon the field captured the tables, and proceeded to take measures for their defence. The leaders of the different sections of Pardo's organization were, in the majority, retired officers of the army, some men of considerable military distinction, and the orders which were given revealed how well and carefully the plans had been studied. Detachments were thrown out to guard the approaches to each square, with instructions not to commence the attack, but to limit themselves to the repulse of any body of the enemy that might seek to regain the lost ground. In all the voting precincts, except the main one, fighting immediately commenced; firearms, clubs, and knives were freely used, but it soon became apparent that the forces at the disposition of General Echenique were inferior in number and resolution to those supporting Pardo.

The partisans of Ureta, discovering that their presence was not at all necessary, quietly dispersed to their homes, and the clubs of Gomez, Sanchez, and Segura made no manifestation, overawed by the power that was brought against them. The defenders of the principal square waited patiently for two or three hours, without any sign of the hostile party's approach, when at length, far down the street on which the Post Office is situated, and leading to the Plaza, a body of the enemy was perceived rapidly approaching, with yells and with all evidences of aggression. The column proved to be in Echenique's interest. Pardo's people allowed it to approach within shooting distance, and quietly received the first shots, when a tremendous volley was returned, throwing the assaulters into confusion, and finally compelling them to precipitately retreat. This action closed the fighting. Echenique was convinced that he was unable to cope with his rival, and limited his action to the publication of protests against the armed forces of Pardo, forgetting that in almost every instance that party stood on the defensive. Throughout Lima and Callao, where Pardo was also successful, the number of killed amounted to 12 or 15, and the wounded to 40. So that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the two cities, though laboring under continued excitement, were peaceful as far as arms were concerned. The Pardo party stood to its post, requested and procured the requisite documents from the government, and proceeded quietly to the selection of electors.

Until Tuesday this state of affairs lasted, when the Minister of the Interior issued an order, by which the other candidates were authorized to establish their own voting booths, even offering the police for their defence, if necessary. This measure was loudly condemned by the partisans of Pardo, and indeed, it seems extraordinary, that, after having officially recognized his tables as the legitimate ones, and no obstacle whatever being offered to the voters of any ticket by the committee elected, so secure was the victory considered, a step of this kind contradictory in the extreme should be taken. The object, however, was evident; it was hoped by the Ureta and Echenique factions that by the establishment of so many different polling-places, a question would arise as to the legality of either, and the Lima election would be declared null and void by Congress, the arbiter in the matter. This case occurred with regard to the election of 1868. Nevertheless there is no question that the great majority of the people are in Pardo's favor.

The Great Fire in Valparaiso, Chili.

From the West Coast Mail.

About 2 a. m., on the 23d of September, the fire bells gave the note of alarm, and a few minutes afterward a dense cloud of smoke was seen to issue from the Calle de la Planchada, which was soon followed by a sheet of lurid flames. A strong northerly breeze was blowing at the time, and everything appeared to indicate that the city was to be visited by a disaster equal to that of the 13th of November, 1858. The firemen turned out with praiseworthy alacrity and promptitude, and the hoses were quickly run out to the wells contiguous to the scene of danger. These, however, were speedily exhausted, and as the bay was much agitated, owing to the northerly breeze, which continued to increase in force, some time elapsed before anything like an adequate supply of water could be obtained. In the meantime, the flames had spread from the building in which they originated—the Cafe Colon—to the tenements of the same block, and had, moreover, taken full possession of the two-story house adjoining, belonging to Don Augustin Edwards. The before-mentioned were now one raging mass of fire, and, despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames speedily communicated to the house of Mr. Clausen, formerly owned by the Riobo family, and thence they spread along the side of the square as far as the new buildings of Senor Macayo. The flames were also carried across the street, and finally took hold of the new building belonging to Don Augustin Edwards, and shortly afterward the windows of the fine building of General Herrera, on the side next the Cafe Colon, burst with the intense heat, and, egress having thus been afforded to perfect sheets of fire, that magnificent edifice soon became a prey to the devouring element. At this juncture the destruction of all the buildings in the Calle de la Planchada seemed inevitable, and even now the salvation of the entire street, if not of the whole of the central portion of the city, appears to be little of a miracle. Nor was the danger confined to that part of the city alone, for the wind, which had increased to a gale when the fire was at its height, carried clouds of sparks and burning *debris* to a great distance, and many houses in the Calle de la Aduana, Quebrada de San Augustine, and in the cerros de la Cordillera and Allegre, only escaped destruction by the vigilance of their occupants, who, for several hours, were unceasingly occupied in removing from the roofs and gutters the falling sparks. Hundreds of families were thus engaged for several consecutive hours, and it was near 5 a. m. before all danger had ceased. The total loss was about $500,000, of which about $306,800 was insured.

SUPPER AT LIVE OAK.

An Incident of Travel in Florida.

"You will get supper at Live Oak, sir." This was said by the gentlemanly clerk of the Metropolitan Hotel at Jacksonville, as I paid my bill. The day was intensely hot. I was to leave by the 4 p. m. train for Savannah, and having but a light dinner, very naturally expressed some interest in the matter of supper. The assurance of a supper at "Live Oak" was pleasant. My good friend, Dr Mitchell, drove me in his buggy to the station, and in wishing me a good journey as we parted, said, "You will get supper at Live Oak." When I took my ticket I inquired for a sleeping car, for it was to be an all night journey. "Sleeping car and supper at Live Oak," was the reply. We started off at a fair rate, the "colored" car in front, with but a solitary passenger, while the "white" car, about half filled, brought up the rear. I had selected a comfortable seat on the shady side, and was busily engaged with my newspaper, when the conductor touched my shoulder and asked for my ticket. "What time do we arrive at Live Oak?" I inquired, "Eight forty-five." "Sleeping-cars there?" "No. The sleeping-car went down last night; but you'll get supper there. You will get a nice supper at Live Oak, sir," he added, as if that would offset the loss of a night's sleep. "All right. At 8:45, you say, we shall get there?" "Yes, sir." I looked at my watch. Four hours and a half yet seemed a long time to wait; but that "nice supper," seasoned with a good appetite, would be all the more welcome after a wholesome fast. I read and dozed, roused myself to look out at the swamps and the pines, then dozed again, and, from dozing, I slept and dreamed. We were at "Live Oak." A thundering gong sounded all along the platform. A colored waiter, with snow-white jacket and apron, entered the car, and invited "de ladies and genlems" to supper. A spacious saloon was just opposite the cars, across the platform, and following a crowd, I entered. A dozen cosy tables were nicely set, the cloths and the china were spotlessly white, cut-glass water bottles and goblets glistened and sparkled in the light of the chandeliers which hung overhead, a score of tidy colored girls, in bright ginghams and white aprons, were in attendance, and as I took an offered chair, I congratulated myself on my light dinner, my long fast and my keen appetite, for now I was to enjoy that long-promised luxury, a supper a Live Oak. "Coffee, sir?" "Yes, please." "What else, sir?" "Anything you please. You shall select my supper for me." The coffee sent its fragrance before it, and only needed the tiny white pitcher of boiling hot milk and a couple of lumps of loaf sugar to make it delicious. Nice and nicely cooked ham and eggs, broiled chicken, tenderloin steak, fried potatoes, "a la Saratoga," oysters fried, oysters spiced and pickled, fresh garden radishes, hot biscuits, corn cakes and hot, golden butter were spread before me, and to these ripe oranges, bananas, grapes, and melons were added. Drawing my napkin from its silver ring, I was about to begin my feast, when a loud scream from the engine whistle sounded, and—I awoke! The train stopped. "Live Oak! Supper!" was yelled by a ragged darkey, who rushed through the car and vanished through the rear door. I got up, rubbed my eyes, and "went for it" (not the darky, but the supper). I looked over the way for the saloon of my dreams, but it wasn't there. Close beside the train, though, and on the platform, was a sort of tent, formed by some pieces of old canvas drawn over a rough framework of poles and boughs, and in which was a rough board table and the "supper at Live Oak." In the rush I managed to secure a box for a seat, and a plate at the board. One of a half-dozen ragged, dirty and dilapidated darkies came to me and demanded fifty cents, which I promptly paid, and asked for some tea. "Got none." "Some coffee, then." The coffee was brought. It was the genuine Turkish article—one-half grounds and the other half dirty water. "Now, some milk." "Got none." "Some sugar." "Sugar all done gone." "A glass of water, then." "Got no water; all gone. Better look sharp, sir, dis yere train be off in 'bout a minute." Just then the whistle sounded, and the conductor shouted "all aboard." I looked around for something to "grab." A piece of boiled pork, a mysterious plaster pie, and some hot biscuits were the sum and substance of my "supper." I caught up three of the biscuits, and jumped on the train just as it was moving off. I took my seat, and at my leisure proceeded to investigate the biscuit. They were sour, musty and heavy. I tried honestly and fairly to do them justice, and only succeeded when I threw them out of the window. Disappointed, sad and hungry, I folded myself up as best I could on a three-foot seat (I think I ran my legs out of the window and hung my head over the arm rest) and sought refuge in sleep, while a thousand musketos kindly and soothingly sung in my ears of "supper at the Live Oak!"

EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shocks in Central and South America.

Newspaper files from Central and South America supply the following facts and details of the shocks of earthquake which were recently experienced off the Central American coast, and on land, both in Central and South America:

While the Panama Railroad steamship Honduras was at anchor at the port of Libertad on the 15th ult., at 11 p. m., a strong shock of earthquake was felt which made the whole ship vibrate. The shock seemed to come from the eastward.

The same shock was felt in La Union and in Nicaragua.

From the Iquique Mercurio, Oct. 5.

At 12:50 p. m. on the 5th inst., when the inhabitants of this port were asleep, a terrible shaking of the earth, which lasted two minutes, took place. The motion was at first vertical, and afterward oscillatory.

Words cannot depict the alarm, confusion and panic which prevailed during those moments. Men, women, and children, some naked and some in their nightgowns, rushed into the streets from their homes, terrified, calling out loudly, "The sea! The sea! The sea!" On hearing the cry, those living in the immediate vicinity of the shore quitted their homes and commenced to run for their lives to the high land, and each succeeding comer brought news which increased the alarm; the women and children wept and prayed, the men were pale and horror-stricken. Without clothes, without shelter, and in the coldness of the dark early morning, what could the people do?

Fortunately there came the intelligence that the sea was perfectly calm, which had the effect of allaying the fears of those who were waiting with anxiety for the light of day. The people returned to their homes and found them—thanks to the Prefect, Senor Ibara—protected from plunder, the police having been instructed by that gentleman to do so. In this port no damage was done by this alarming earthquake; but it is profoundly to be regretted that in the interior of the province the results have been serious; many of the furnaces have been completely destroyed, and several edifices have fallen.

The railway was blocked up by stones, which fell from the sides of the cuttings. Great exertions were made to clear the lines, as at the date we write traffic is resumed. In Iquique no lives have been lost, but about six or eight individuals have received bodily injuries.

From the Iquique Mercurio, Oct. 12.

A gentleman just arrived from Pica and Matilla brings the information that both these towns are in ruins—there being scarcely a house standing in either. Immediately after the falling of the houses in Pica a large fire took place, probably caused by the concussion of the *debris* with some explosive articles on the premises. The water was considerably augmented in consequence of the earthquake.

The earthquake was felt at Tarapaca at about the same time it was first experienced at Iquique, 5th of October. From the report of the Mayor of that town, Senor Santiago Zavala, to the Prefect of this city, it appears that this "tremendous phenomenon," as he calls it, has completely destroyed the church, the pantheon, the principal *acequia* of the town, the dam of the river and eighteen houses.

The towns of Usmagama, Guasquina and the village of Pachica have suffered in a similar manner.

Involuntary Prisoners of Nature.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* confounds the philosophers with hard questions. He enumerates the long list of well-authenticated instances of animals being held involuntary prisoners of nature, and then he demands a reason for this anomalous state of things. A few of his perplexities are curious enough. Some workmen in a quarry at Boursire, Gotha, having detached a large piece of stone from the mass, opened it and found in the centre a live toad. It was of a dark gray color, its back a little speckled. The aperture of the mouth was covered with a fine membrane, as were also its eyes. It could wink, but seemed incapable of any other motion. It lived but a short time after regaining its liberty. In 1719, near Caen, a live toad was found in the trunk of an elm tree three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the centre. The tree was perfectly sound and about as thick as a man's body. No place could be discerned through which it was possible for the animal to have penetrated. As soon as the wood was cut away, the toad, which was a large one, crawled out and skipped away, as if glad to escape.

These facts and many others of a similar character led M. Herissan, a French savant, to make some curious experiments. In February, 1771, he enclosed three live toads in as many cases of plaster, and shut them up in a deal box. In April, 1774, he opened the boxes and found the cases whole. On breaking the cases he found two of the toads alive, but the third had died a martyr to science. They were handed over to the Academy of Sciences, and a careful examination showed that the animals had no communication with the external air, and must have existed without the least nourishment. The same experimenter enclosed some toads in glass so as to observe their movements, but to the detriment of science and relief of the toads, he soon died and the investigation stopped.

The writer from whom we quote also mentions other animals that have been found in equally strange quarters. At Toulon oysters fit to eat are frequently found in pieces of stone. In Spain two live worms were found in the middle of a block of marble which a sculptor was carving into a lion for the royal family. These worms occupied small cavities to which there was no inlet that could possibly admit the air. In France, in 1772, an adder was found alive in the centre of a block of marble 30 feet in diameter. In Guadeloupe live frogs are found in beds of petrifaction. In these and many other cases given by the writer, his perplexity, of course, is to know how the animals got in there in the first place, and then how they managed to subsist after they were in. If any bugologist or other can discover how it is done, he will have a passable recipe for conferring immortality.

Baron Munchausen in California.

Two weeks ago I started on a visit to the Yosemite valley. I arrived at the wharf a moment too late to get on board, and instead of waiting until the next day, I determined to go to Stockton on horseback. I accordingly crossed the bay to Oakland, or as it is better known, "Little Peddlington," procured a horse and rode over to the Livermore Valley, where I stayed all night with a rancher, who was known in the valley as "Clamps." They call him that because he got rich by holding on to his money with a degree of fortitude not universal in the country. As supper time approached, "Clamps" asked me if I would like some egg, and how I preferred it, hard or soft, boiled or fried. I told him I would like some eggs, and that it would suit me best to have them soft boiled.

In a few moments there came Clamps and his wife, rolling an egg the size of a flour barrel, which they boiled in a short time in a large cauldron, and then set it up on end by madam's chair at the table. A hole was made in the top of the shell, and the egg was digged out with a long-handled ladle. I was astonished at the size of the egg, and observed that his hens must be enormously large. 'By no means,' he replied. 'You will not be so much surprised, when I tell you that one hen did not lay this egg alone; it took seven or eight hens almost a week to lay it. It was a joint stock production of the chickens, but still it is better than the individual responsibility plan.'

At breakfast the next morning we had more egg, and then I went on the road to Stockton. I reached San Joaquin river at noon, and was ferried over in a unique looking craft. While the ferryman was tugging silently at his big oars, I inquired whether his ferry was profitable.

'Doesn't scarcely pay for raisin' the boat,' he replied.

'Raising the boat?' I repeated, 'what do you mean by 'raising the boat?'

'Mister,' said he, resting for a while on his oars, 'you be a stranger in these parts, bean't you?'

I replied that I had not been long in the country.

'Then,' said he, pointing to the shore, 'this 'ere boat growed in that pumpkin patch over yonder.'

'Growed in that pumkin patch?' I exclaimed.

'Growed in that pumpkin patch, on a pumpkin vine. Mister, this boat is a pumpkin shell, cut in two. That patch is where it growd.'

'Where, over by that barn?' I inquired.

'That ain't no barn,' he answered; 'unless you choose to call it so. That's a pumpkin, too. But I made a hole in the end on't and let the stock inside, and when the wet season set in, why, you see, I plug up the hole and let them winter there. They come out awful fat in the spring. That green-looking squash over yonder I'm hollerin' out to live in.'

'Are these the growth of the season?' I asked.

'We don't have no sich difference here on the San Joaquin as growin' seasons and them others; things keep on growin' all the time till we pull 'em or they die.'

As I was taking leave of the ferryman he gave me a pumpkin seed, with the remark that I might astonish the folks in the East with it; but before twenty-four hours had elapsed I came near having a calamity, by reason of it myself.

It was in this wise: After riding several hours in the sun I was so overcome by drowsiness as to find it impossible to keep in the saddle, and dismounting, lay down on the ground, intending to take a short nap. I had the pumpkin seed in my vest pocket. During my slumbers it fell on the ground, and I rolled over on it. My great fatigue caused me to oversleep myself, and I awoke in the morning by being roughly hurried over the ground, in my prostrate position, with what seemed to be a rope around my body. I howled lustily for help, and my cries attracted the attention of two men who were on their way to the harvest field.

On being relieved from my perilous position the mystery became clear. The warmth of my body caused the pumpkin seed to sprout and begin growing, and one of the tendrils of the new vine had coiled itself around my body, dragging me along in its rapid growth a distance of more than half a mile before I was awakened. My deliverers had a hard run to keep pace with me in the clutches of the pumpkin-vine, and finally arrested my progress by cutting it with their scythe-blades. I gave them the vine for their reward, and we counted on it no less than 300 young pumpkins, ranging from the size of a hen's egg to a flour barrel.

There is but one more thing I will notice. Six years ago a gentleman residing near Stockton planted a grape vine by his house. In two years the building was completely infolded in the branches of the vine, and the gentleman was surprised at seeing his dwelling starting from its foundations. The vine grew with wonderful vigor, and carried the house unharmed up to the height of sixty feet in the air, where it remained. The gentleman now reaches his front door by means of a winding staircase around the trunk of the grape vine, and anybody who will take the trouble to go and see will find it just as I have said.

A Brave Woman—How She Saved the Life of a Drunken Sailor.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 16.

Yesterday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a woman named Ann Gilmartin, living on Rivard street, went to Campbell & Owen's dock for a basket full of chips to cook her breakfast. The woman filled her basket and then started to pass out by following the dock yards. As she was passing the foot of the lane leading down from Atwater street, she heard a splash and a yell, and ran to the dock to see a man struggling in the water.

The woman was very much excited, and threw the man her basket as a life-preserver. He went down out of sight, and she then ran and got a large stick of cordwood, and gave him this as he came up. He was choking and gasping, but got his hands on the stick, and went floating down. There was no one in sight, and the woman screamed to the man to hold on until she gave him a board, when he floated easier, but called to her that he was freezing to death. A little way up was a vessel at the dock, with none of her crew in sight, and Mrs. Gilmartin ran up, sprang aboard and secured a coil of line. The sailor was about to quit his hold and sink as she returned to him, but she encouraged him to hold on, and finally drew him to the dock and helped him up a step-ladder, and then got two men to get whiskey and help revive him.

The sailor gave his name as Jack Kanter, having a family at Bay City, and he stated that he had been lying around drunk for three days past, and was going to the dock to make some inquiries of a ship Captain when he blundered off. With the gratitude of a true sailor, he took out his wallet, found that he had about twelve dollars, and went with the woman to a wood-yard and paid for a cord of wood to be delivered at her house.

A Glimpse of Fashionable Life in the Time of George III.

When the late Earl of Harrington was a leader of the fashion, (being at that time Lord Petersham), the evening full dress of fashionable gentlemen's legs consisted of pantaloons fitting close to the shape, and tied with thin ribbon rather tightly round the ankles. The color was either black or buff, though sometimes white; but black predominated, as best calculated to conceal imperfections of contour. Lord Petersham, being an Adonis in form, usually appeared in white or buff pantaloons. One evening, however, he suddenly "led off" a new style which very few ventured to follow, and presented himself at an elegant soiree in flesh or blush-colored "tights," the effect of which we leave to be imagined. His Lordship calmly justified this startling novelty, by saying that buff or white, toward the close of an evening, more especially after dancing, had a tendency to look like a not very nice flesh-color, whereas his present innovation gave the effect of freshness, as from a bath. Some people considered this justification as rather equivocal. It was given, however, with a mild imperturbability not to be conveyed by written words; and, in any case, he did what he pleased, like Brummell who preceded him, always finding admirers, and in most cases many followers. He was residing at this period in St. James' Palace, where George III. had given him a suite of apartments. He held, I believe, some kind of office at Court, but, whatever it was, his Lordship never did any duty.

Returning once from a ball which had lasted a whole summer's night, and much beyond, Lord Petersham sent away his carriage, preferring to walk home in order to enjoy the refreshing coolness of early morning—say 6:30 a. m., or, perhaps, 7 a. m.—and on the way he met the King and Queen walking arm-in-arm up Broad street! None of the shops were open. Their Majesties were going to see Miss Linwood's Exhibition of Tapestry, which at that day was in the neighborhood of South Moulton street or very near Oxford street, and the royal couple had, no doubt, sent to Miss Linwood to be open at that very early hour. It thus happened that they were met as Mr. and Mrs. Guelph, walking like Darby and Joan arm-in-arm up the street, at the vacant and silent hour of 7 in the morning. The early habits of the royal family of that day, were, however, well known. Lord Petersham was a great favorite with "Farmer George and Snuffy" (as their Majesties were not unfrequently designated in irreverent caricatures of the period); his Lordship therefore stopped on meeting the homely pair, and they had a chat for ten minutes, while here and there a shop-door began to yawn, and the drowsy shutters of one or the other of the great fishmongers and fruiterers were slowly moving down, in expectation of the market-carts from Billingsgate and Covent Garden. But there were no street passengers to admire or wonder at Lord Petersham's "fleshings." Such a picture as this group presented, if painted and exhibited at the present time, would no doubt be denounced as an incredible invention.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Secretary Robeson's Case of Brandy—A Very Natural Mistake.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. William J. Healy is a Paymaster in the United States Navy, and lives in Brooklyn. Some time ago Paymaster Healy received from the Navy Department a letter directing him to adjust his accounts and forward them without delay to the Secretary of the Navy for settlement. The officer did the necessary figuring on his books, and, at the expiration of a week, prepared to send them to Washington as directed. Having no box in which to pack them for shipment, he dropped into the Bank oyster house on Fulton street, where he is known, and asked for one. The only box the proprietor could furnish was an old brandy case. On the case were sundry marks and inscriptions, such as "James Hennessey & Co.," "Cognac, S. O. P.," "Vintage, 1856," and the like. The Paymaster took the box, packed up his books, nailed down the lid, and addressed it to "the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C." He then sent it to the express office and carefully took a receipt. A week elapsed and Mr. Healy heard nothing of his box. In a day or two more he received a sharp letter from Secretary Robeson calling his attention to the fact that his accounts had not been forwarded to the department, as ordered, and threatening a furlough unless the department's previous order was immediately complied with. Mr. Healy was surprised, but he put his express receipt in his pocket and started for Washington, filled with indignation at the express company for their carelessness. He went to the Navy Department, and told his story. A search was at once begun. Old Lindsay Muse, the venerable colored messenger, who has been on duty at the Secretary's door for 40 years, raked among the rubbish, and dived into dusty corners in vain. Mr. Healy's box couldn't be found. Fully charged with anger, and sternly resolved to explode it upon the heads of the unlucky expressmen, Mr. Healy retired to their office. He was shown there a book in which are kept company's receipts for packages delivered. Opposite the entry of Mr. Healy's box was discovered the signature of George M. Robeson, written with his own hand. More puzzled than ever, Mr. Healy, with the messenger bearing the book, again sought the Navy Department. He asked to see the Secretary, and was shown in. "That's my signature," said Mr. Robeson; "but how it got there I don't know." The Secretary rested his head on his hand and thought a minute. Presently he looked up. "Mr. Healy, what kind of a box was yours?" "Oh, it was a common board box," said Healy. "It was an old brandy case." "Ah!" said the Secretary, and a rosy blush overspread his classic features. "May be my colored servant John can tell about that box," and the Secretary rapped his heel. John soon appeared. The Secretary said, "John, we are looking for a box which I think you must by some mistake have taken up to the house." "What kind of a box, sah?" inquired John. Mr. Healy answered that it was a brandy case. "Oh! I 'member dat well. Dat was the case o' brandy Mass' Robeson tole me to take to de house las' week. Yes, sah, I got it up dar in de wine closet." When Mr. Healy went to the house, sure enough, there was his box of books in Mr. Robeson's wine closet.

Lead in the Brain.

There are many men whose brains would be wholly unaffected by a visitation of lead, so far as a scrutinizing public is able to judge of the value and endurance of useless matter; but we have but one case in proof of the supposition. The man involved is Edward Agan, and his case is reported in the *Troy Times*. Two years and half ago, Mr. Agan, after a long debauch, suddenly sobered himself by shooting a ball from a large-sized Colt's revolver into his mouth. The ball passed through his upper jaw and lodged in the left hemisphere of the brain, producing an injury that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand would have proved fatal. The man survived, however, and still lives. "Mr. Agan," says the *Times*, "removed some time since to this city, and is now residing in apartments in the old Troy hospital at the head of Washington street, where we saw him yesterday. He was lying upon a lounge, and upon being aroused from sleep, recognized the doctor and welcomed him with a smile, though he had not seen him previously for some time. The left eye of the patient protruded badly, and, being bloodshot and inflamed, gave to his features a rather repulsive aspect. Of course it will not be presumed that Agan has recovered his faculties, and is to-day the same man mentally that he was before the bullet went crashing through his brain. On the contrary, he is a mere wreck of his former self; and though the right eye expresses intelligence, the functions of the brain have been greatly impaired by the injury. He has lost the power of articulating words beyond the single phrase 'Good morning,' and being paralyzed on the right side, is also unable to express his wants by signs. While trying to spell his name yesterday he even forgot the connection of the letters, and gave up the task with a shake of the head. It is evident the ball has lodged in the brain back of the eye, where it has become incysted, and forces the optic out of its normal position. Several medical gentlemen have visited the unfortunate man, and all have expressed the greatest interest in the case. It is possible that Agan may live for years yet with the bullet in his brain; but whether he does or not, his case is, as we have said, one of the most remarkable on record."

The Australian Puppy and His Magpie Playfellow.

Amongst the wild birds of these Australian wilds is the magpie, his bold, confiding nature seen here even in his utter wildness. Tamed, he hops around the dwelling of the settler, and steps alike freely in the drawing-room of the wealthy squatter and on the mud floor of the sawyer or shepherd, making friends with all, uttering his cries of inquiry if neglected, and turning his bright black eye, so full of meaning, alike upon high and low.

Strange were the antics, at the homestead of Mandemar on the stupendous Belangla, of Maggy and his friend, a puppy called Sydney. Brought up together, the bird, the elder, had evidently adopted the puppy as his foundling. Whilst we were dining Maggy would tease to be fed, and frequently, instead of devouring the morsel obtained, would hop away with it, uttering cries which speedily brought Sydney to him, into whose mouth he would carefully place the food, and the bird would then stand by, perhaps on one leg, whilst the beast enjoyed his gift. It was a strange sight, too, to observe these two at play, which they constantly were—to observe the bird suiting his sport the habits of the quadruped, and the quadruped to those of the bird. Maggy would, with the utmost confidence, as the pair rolled together, permit the puppy to grasp his head in his mouth; there was not one shadow of misgiving, and despite pretended anger and threating growls, not one feather was hurt. The one would then chase the other; anon the bird would seize the tail of the dog, and be drawn along; then the dog would turn, and both roll over and over together; sometimes the puppy was the victor in the sport, and stood proudly over his vanquished opponent, and sometimes the bird.

The Prize Steam Canal-Boat.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The new steam canal-boat Port Byron, Captain Emerson, about which considerable has been said of late, made her first appearance in our waters yesterday. The Byron was built at Rochester, and is owned by Toof, Phillips & Emerson, of Memphis, Tenn. The invention is patented by F. M. Mahan and Primus Emerson. The principle covered by this patent is certainly original and ingenious. The Port Byron is a large class laker. The upper part of the bow is shaped like an ordinary boat; but below the water line the bows, instead of rounding away at the side to clear the water, come flush out even with the stem. Between these two projections the bow is hollowed out, giving it the appearance of an immense scoop-shovel standing upright with the hollowed part facing toward the front. At the bottom this hollow tapers off into a flume-way 30 by 12 inches, which runs through the entire length of the boat, over the floor timbers. The propelling power is an iron paddle wheel, 10 feet in diameter, with vertical position, so that no power is lost in lifting, or striking the water. The wheel is located in the middle of the boat, near the stern, and at the end of the flume mentioned above. The action of the wheel draws the water out of the flume, which is replenished from the bow. It is expected that the entire amount of water displaced by the boat will be drawn by the flume-way by the action of the wheel. If this is done no swell or wave will be produced.

The Port Byron, on her passage from Lockport, made six miles an hour with fifty tons of freight on board. She was loaded yesterday with 6,500 bushels corn, by J. W. Bridgeman & Co., and started this morning for New York. We shall watch the progress of the Byron with considerable interest, but we are of opinion that this trip will demonstrate that some changes in the machinery and model are necessary before she can be called a complete success.

DRY GOODS.

STETTAUERS & WINEMAN,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
Respectfully inform their friends and the trade at large, that they have opened their new store at
126 Michigan-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts., East Front,
With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department.
All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.
We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.
Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
DRY GOODS,
At Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.
Retail Stores,
No. 138 Twenty-second-st.,
AND
No. 636 West Lake, near Paulina.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WEST & CO.,
Wax Flower Materials,
FANCY GOODS,
SEA SHELLS BY THE CASE,
Now at 278 Wabash-av., will remove December 1 to 276 West Madison-st.

BROWN BROTHERS,
386 East Monroe street,
(OLD PLACE),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights,
AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED
"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,
May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

Northwestern Type Foundry,
MILWAUKEE.
This foundry has now on hand fifteen tons of English and German type. It consists of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A half dozen dresses for large sized papers can be furnished at once, with leads, rules, etc., to match. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Vindicator are referred to as samples of the type manufactured at this foundry. For beauty of face and finish, as well as toughness of metal, the type made at this foundry will compare favorably with the type sold by any other foundry in the world. I have also several first-class presses and jobbers for sale. J. A. NOONAN.
A first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry.
October 22, 1871.

HINRICHS & SONTAG,
IMPORTERS OF
French China, and Bohemian
GLASSWARE.
No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 56 Lake-st.

BRICK AND STONE
OLD AND NEW
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LYMAN, BRIDGES & CO.
Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

H. W. CLARKE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
376 STATE-ST., Chicago.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS,
10 West Randolph-st.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.,
167 West Madison-st.,
Formerly at 174 South Clark-st.

J. MASON PARKER,
Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

Window Glass.
D. S. SCHANCK & SONS,
Importers of
Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chamb[illegible] st.,
New York.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT
1281 State-st.
I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Office: North Pier, near Light House.
Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contracts for railroad, dock and bridge building.

Parker, Letz & Co.,
Corner Desplaines and Carroll-sts.
Successors to S. Parker, 166 Washington-st. Contractors and Dealers in Railroad Supplies.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency
OF
Arthur C. Ducat,
30 and 32 Canal-st., West Side, 4[illegible] Wabash-av., South Side.
Adjusting Office, 494 Wabash-av.
Insure your Dwellings in the following companies tried by fire and found true: being old, well-known and reliable Companies.
HOME
Insurance Company, of New York. Organized 1853.
HOWARD
Insurance Company, of New York. Organized 1825.
CITIZENS'
Insurance Company, of New York. Organized 1836.
The above companies pay every cent of their Chicago Losses promptly and with unimpaired capital will continue to indemnify the people.
Losses paid by this Agency up to 3 o'clock, 13th inst., amounted to one and a half million of dollars.
ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Agent.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Organized A. D. 1819.
Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000--Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.
Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!
This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.
GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st.,
Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,
Where over one and a quarter million dollars losses by the late fire have already been paid to over 700 claimants.

PHENIX
Insurance Company,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

Cash Assets, after all Losses are paid	$1,500,000
Losses paid so far by the Great Fire over	225,000
Losses paid in past 18 years	7,000,000

Parties desiring an article of Insurance, about which there is NO QUESTION, are wanted to call at
30 West Madison-st., or 386 Wabash-av.
R. S CRITCHELL, Agent.

Underwriters' Agency,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,
$2,500,000.
We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
60 South Canal-st.,
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE
Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,
62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, AGENTS.

Insurance Agency
OF
O. W. Barrett & Co.,
15 South Canal-st.,
OVER TRIBUNE.
BRANCH OFFICE: 393 Wabash-av.,
Representing the
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.
New York.
EXCHANGE CO.,
New York.
Risks Written at Fair Rates.

NOTICE.
Irving Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
The assured in the above named Company, who have suffered LOSS by the late fire and have not yet put in PROOFS, will please do so with the least delay possible, to J. H. SEEKYE, Jr., Adjuster for Receiver.
S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,
379 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC
Insurance Comp'y.
I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims
AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.
D. E. TEINEY,
[illegible] Wabash-av.

BURNED OUT
Policy-holders in the SECURITY LIFE INS. COMPANY, of New York, will please notify me of their present address. Any one needing extension in payment of premium will be liberally treated on application.
C. H. BAKER, General Agent,
756 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.
Experienced insurance agents who, since the fire, find their occupation gone, can make liberal arrangements with the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, to canvass in the city.
Inquire at the home office, 535 West Lake-st.
JOHN F. PEASE,
Manager of Agencies.

NEW ENGLAND
M. M. Ins. Company
OF BOSTON.
Policy-holders of the above Company will present their claims to
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
10 Eldridge-court.

MENTAL PRODIGIES.

A Mathematical Cobbler—Memory—A Human Parrot.

From the New York Post.

A wonderful mental calculator in Scotland, who is a post-runner between Nairn and Cawford, is said to have "carried out" the following "entries" in less than one minute:

2 cwts fish, 36 lbs each, at 3s 6 1-2d per lb.
12 bars soap, 3 1-2 lbs each, at 4 1-2d per lb.
17 bars soap, 4 lbs each, at 5 3-4d per lb.
3 bags sago, 27 lbs each, at 4 1-4d per lb.
7 bags barley, 19 lbs each, at 1-2d per lb.

He answered the following question in a few seconds, without noting down a single figure: "Find the amount of £500 from March 1 to January 1, both days included, at 4 5-8 per cent interest." He was asked how many letters there would be in a year's files of a daily newspaper of eight pages, each page having seven columns, each column 100 lines, and each line thirty-two letters? The true answer, 150,978,440, was given in ten seconds.

Among the interesting things the wonder-seeking public is called upon, from time to time, to admire, mental prodigies are not infrequent. Each generation produces abnormal specimens of intuitive talent which cannot be accounted for. But, setting aside calculating boys, infant musicians, baby elocutionists, and child chess-players who traverse America and Europe on exhibition, there is another class who make no parade of their powers, whatever value they may attach to them. Let me cite some cases which have come under my observation.

The first is that of an illiterate man, living twenty years ago in New Hampshire. Beyond the capacity of fluent reading he was wholly uneducated—could not spell, write his name, or do the simplest sum in arithmetic. He was regard in his neighborhood as an "innocent," wanting in responsibility, and utterly shiftless. He was the associate of boys, who made him the object of constant ridicule. Yet the poor fellow had a memory that was amazing. In a town containing upward of six hundred houses he could repeat the name of every householder, going through street by street, and reciting them in the order in which they dwelt, and giving the names and ages of the children in the homes he was accustomed to visit. After reading through a column of newspaper advertisements he would repeat the whole in the order they stood, or in the inverse order, or beginning at any given line going on to the foot of the column, then down from the top to the starting point. At times of agricultural fairs or circus exhibitions it was not unusual to see him surrounded by a crowd of people, for whose amusement he would read the placards on the walls, and then turning his back repeat their contents word for word. His memory was purely mechanical. He derived no information from what he read. Of the simplest process of reasoning he was incapable. His mind was a blank. And yet, this one talent, had it been united to intelligence, might have raised him to renown.

Another case was that of a cobbler, living in London, England, who worked at his trade from morning till night. He was a man of very inferior powers in all respects but one—in resolving problems in figures he was unrivalled. He made this talent of use to himself by exacting a small charge for exhibiting it, keeping in his stall a blackboard and a piece of chalk. Any one who paid him three pence might give him any problem in figures he chose. The cobbler would take the chalk and write down the solution in an instant. For a shilling he would answer questions for an hour. He would multiply long rows of figures by each other apparently without a moment's reflection, dealing as rapidly and unerringly with fractions and fractions of fractions as with integers, and would set down the equivalent in a simple fraction of any number of compound ones the moment he had read them. Being asked how many 11s 7 3-4d there were in £10,987,453, he replied immediately: "Well, there will be a remainder—so much (writing down the figures), and them's the figures for answer" (jotting them down as fast as his fingers could move). One of his sensational exploits was called "corresponding values." One wrote down an amount of money, or goods, or land, and said what he wanted an equivalent in—whether money, weight or measure. The moment the sum was given the cobbler would write down the "corresponding value." The correspondence consisted in this: When both amounts were reduced to their lowest terms, such lowest terms were found to be identical. For example, suppose the examiner, having paid the cobbler a shilling, put to him the following sum:

"Give me the correspondence of 24 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., avoirdupois, in sterling money."

The man would reply without a moment's hesitation: £57 10s. 2d.; and whoever should reduce both to their lowest terms, would find the figures expressing it identical. This, however, gives but a faint idea of the man's faculty. He would have mocked at so simple a test, and would have preferred dealing with millions at the left hand and fractions at the right. Perhaps a scholar may say there is no great difficulty in this, since an algebraic formula might be readily devised for solving the problem with ease. But the cobbler knew no more of algebra than he of art; he belonged to the very lowest class of London poor—he eked out a precarious livelihood by patching and soling the brogans of tramps; his associations were of the most degrading sort; his habits intemperate; and he was wholly uneducated. The wonder was, not only that such a thing could be done, but that a man of no training should be able to do intuitively, without study, what others, with all the advantages of first-rate training, can do only by scientific method. Not the least curious feature in the cobbler's case was the fact that he seemed to have no intelligible notion of the means by which he produced his results; at any rate, if he had, he was quite unable to give any explanation of them. He was invited to give a lecture at a mechanics' institute on mental arithmetic, and proud enough he was to accept the invitation. We fitted him up in decent, second-hand apparel, and he went with his long black-board and chalks. Most astonishing things he certainly did in the calculating way, detaining the audience to a late hour as he performed one marvel after another. But neither by close attention nor exacting questions could there be gained the least inkling of the processes that were passing so rapidly in his mind. He had no information to give. It was utterly impossible for him to teach others what was as easy to himself as breathing. His replies to questions put not only betrayed great irritation, but were vague, confused and contradictory.

I met with a third case as I was entering that marvel of Gothic architecture, the Cologne Cathedral a year or two ago. He was standing with a number of others, all poor men, in the vestibule, waiting to be hired as a guide. I engaged him to conduct our party through the building. He spoke English, as it seemed to us, with a curious accent, but as he was up to his work, and pronounced his words slowly, we began rather to like the man to remark upon his choice use, not only of technical terms in pointing out the various parts of the vast superstructure, but of idiomatic phrases. He seemed to be in every respect a superior person for his place. When we were far advanced up the nave and somewhat separated, I asked him to repeat a description we had but partially understood. The man was confused. I asked the question again. To my surprise he not only did not understand me, but went on describing in perfectly intelligible phrase, the particular part of the cathedral we had then reached. Annoyed at what appeared indifference to a civil request, I stopped him and said:

"It is not this we wish to know now. Tell us, please, the history of that half-ruined tower which you gave us just now."

To my increased surprise our guide stood dumbfounded. He did not understand a word I said. To go on with his description he was quite ready, but to go back and repeat what he had recited, or to answer a question, or to explain what was unintelligible, was utterly beyond his reach. Not one word of the English language, with which he had been entertaining and instructing us for half an hour, did he understand. He had "learned by heart"—to use an old Saxon phrase—the words of a guide-book; had connected its descriptions correctly with every part of the building; could explain pillar and architrave, arch and entablature, monument and alcove, with unerring exactness, and yet understood not a word of what he was saying. I learned afterward that the man was quite a prodigy in Cologne. He acted as guide alike for Frenchmen and Russians, Italians and Spaniards. The books composed in five different languages for the use of those foreigners visiting the tombs of the Magi, he had learned by rote, and could recite them as occasion required his services.

I have known several remarkable instances of musical proficiency not to be accounted for upon any theory of teaching. In 1826 two infants, the elder only 2 years old, performed privately in Paris, the one playing skilfully on a violin, the other, aged only 10 months, accompanying her sister on the tambourine with appropriate emphasis and in true time. Another one was that of two sisters, respectively 5 and 7 years old, one of whom executed in brilliant style the classical music of Beethoven and Mozart on the piano, while the other played accompaniments on the harp. A third analogous case was that of Blind Tom, the negro boy, whom we all know.

There is a pseudo-scientific way of accounting for such marvels, which only confuses one. Phrenologists find a solution in the organs of the cranium; physiologists in superior nerve-force. It is, in both cases, but heaping wonder upon wonder. What men call "nature" is prodigal in the physical world, casting pearls in the ocean and gems under the mountains. There is no eye to see nor intelligence to understand them. The wealth of mental talents is distributed by the Creator with apparently equal waste.

Determined Suicide of a Lunatic.

From the New York Times, Nov. 16.

Yesterday about noon, Lafayette Fisk, residing at No. 5 Hicks street, and about 45 years of age, committed suicide in a most determined manner. Not many years ago he was a patient in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, but was released and was employed as conductor on the Green-Wood line of cars. For the last few days he exhibited symptoms of aberration of mind, and yesterday morning appeared violent. His wife dressed herself to go out, when Fisk followed, but failing to overtake her, he returned to his room, and procuring a knife, stabbed himself in the neck. Then taking a pistol, he shot himself in the breast, and then rushed to the roof of the house, which is four stories high, and leaped to the pavement, falling upon his head, crushing the skull and causing instant death. The first knowledge his wife had of the dreadful occurrence was when she returned home a few hours later. Mr. Fisk was born in Maine, and had been married some eighteen years. He was formerly in prosperous circumstances, but lost a large fortune by shipwreck, and the attendant exposure prostrated him, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

The American Woman Abroad.

Alice A. Bartlett writes in *Old and New* about American women in Europe. She says:

They travel with or without matrons; they have good or bad manners, as the case may be; but they are there, unmistakable, national, irrepressible. Some are invalids, some mere pleasure-seekers; some intent on art, and others not; some make you ill with horror, others make you proud to call them fellow country-women. There is no possible kind of woman which cannot be found among them; and yet they are in a certain way alike, at least in not resembling the women of any other nation in such a way as to deceive any intelligent foreigner. In Switzerland, last summer, a very clever Polish lady, who had been asking many questions about America, finally posed me by saying, "There is one thing I cannot understand; perhaps you will have the goodness to explain it to me. It is *la demoiselle Americaine*. Where are the men of America and the married women?"

Not long after, a French lady, almost the most intelligent woman I ever met, asked me the same thing, and added some not unjust criticism upon the ways and manners of the majority of the *Americaine demoiselles* she had seen.

Again, I happened to go out for a few moments to the house of a friend in Italy, on the same evening, with three other American girls; and this is what a *grande dame*, who had seen much of many societies, said of us, her German husband agreeing with her. She said, "I cannot believe that those are unmarried women. It is not possible. You are fooling me. But they come into the room with perfect composure, they walk up to you calmly to say good evening, they converse fluently on any subject that arises, their manner proves them to be married women."

"And yet," said my friend, "I assure you that they are, one and all, married."

The Countess shrugged her shoulders. "Of course, since you say so, I must believe," she said; "but I do not understand your *demoiselle Americaine*."

I could tell a dozen similar stories out of my own experience, all leading to the same general result, namely, that the young women of America have made a certain impression in Europe, that they are regarded as a class apart, and that even when they are accepted as all right, they are not fully understood. Even those who behave much like other women, whether their lives be gay or quiet ones, can be distinguished from both the English and Continental *jeune fille*. It is, perhaps, somewhat in the favor of the Americans that the difference is noted, and they are of course received everywhere with respect and pleasure. No women, it is conceded, are more truly charming and dignified, and they do much to remove the bad impression caused by another class of their countrywomen.

Parisian Dresses for the United States.

Our fair friends may well be on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of the toilets mentioned in the following paragraph of the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. The writer says:

"The fact is, that although French ladies refrain, for the present, from spending money on dress, there is a greatly increasing trade in dresses for exportation, chiefly to the United States. Those who want to be *au fait* as to the latest fashions in costly millinery of all kinds must get an introduction to one of the wholesale Paris houses. I was shown, the other day, at one of these establishments, cases which, together, contained no fewer than four hundred ladies' morning dresses and evening toilets, the average price of each being nearly £60 in English money. Before they are sold, freight, insurance, commission, and something respectable in the way of profit for those who send the goods across the Atlantic will have to be added. Some of these toilets, not yet packed, were shown me, and certainly they merit a more detailed description than I am able to give them. Several of them struck me as particularly handsome and in exquisite taste. They were chiefly of corded silk, so stiff in texture that, like the dresses of the last century, they might stand upright by themselves. The colors were chiefly maroon, deep sea-green or very light pink. The skirts were trimmed with flounces of the same, with very wide plaits, between which were large silk bows, also of the same color. For a full half yard behind and about half that width in front the flounces were bound with the same material. The tunics were nearly all made of China crepe, with embroidered flounces, which had a narrow fringe a shade lighter than themselves. The tunics were round in front, the sides being cut in long, pointed ends and tied together behind with bows of moire ribbon of a shade to suit the color of the dresses, with fringe to match. The corsage of each dress was also of crepe, cut square, the vests being made of the same colored silk as the dresses, with bands of white or gray embroidery around the neck. The sleeves came only to the elbow, and were finished off to suit the tunic. The dresses, as I was told, were designed by a well-known master-hand in Paris, and were made by some of the very best milliners that could be found here. No French customers could at present be found for toilets so expensive."

Queen Victoria as a Spiritualist.

A great deal has been said about Queen Victoria's indisposition, which now assumes one form and now another, ranging all the way from an ordinary sore throat to insanity. But the truth is that, aside from the ordinary ills that common flesh is heir to, and of which she has her share, she is a Spiritualist; and the eminently respectable and thoroughly stupid English public contemplate such a belief with repugnance bordering on dismay. The thing seems to those materialistic, matter-of-fact people so utterly incredible that the only way they can account for it is by supposing that her mind is laboring under a hallucination, if, indeed, it is not permanently disordered. She has a firm conviction that Prince Albert is always present with her, and that she can hold communion with him. Her private rooms are arranged as they were when he was alive. His chair is placed opposite to her own, in the library, and the books which he delighted to read to her are arranged lovingly, in order upon the table. In some of her moods she will converse with him for an hour together, conducting her own share of the conversation aloud, and with the vigor and interest of old times. He had taught her, by his example, the success of his business enterprises—especially by his management of the Duchy of Cornwall—to superintend, as much as possible, all her private affairs herself; to reduce all unnecessary expenditures, and to forbid extravagance. Hence the greatest simplicity is observed at the Queen's table, and she imagines that her husband looks on, well pleased. At times, when she is more than ordinarily impressed with a sense of his presence, it is said she will order a knife and fork to be placed on the dinner-table for him, and cause the attendants to place every course before the empty chairs as if the master still occupied it. Every morning a pair of boots are cleaned and set down against the door of the chamber which he once occupied; and at breakfast, when in Scotland, she will often sit a long time in silence, waiting for the Prince.

A Chinese Battle.

On Friday last, says the Singapore *Observer*, of Sept. 8, a great number of Chinamen suddenly filled the streets. There must have been a thousand of them, rushing along from the direction of North Bridge road, in regular ranks four to six deep, armed with spears and swords. They were in regular Chinese fighting trim, naked to the waist; their tails were tightly coiled round their heads, and their spears at their hips, ready for the charge; and some wore one, some two swords, stuck in their waistcloths. They rushed steadily on, at the double-quick. There were several conspicuous leaders running alongside the main body, armed with only a sword in the hand, and a handkerchief or piece of cloth in the other, with which they gave signals for advance or retreat, etc., and orders as to the direction of their onsets. All was conducted in dead silence, nothing heard save the stamp of feet. All on a sudden another formidable body of men, similarly armed and equipped, and led, appeared rushing on from the opposite direction, when the two parties immediately came into collision and alternately giving way, and then charging again repeatedly. Several were seen to fall, but they were immediately carried off by their comrades. Several men could be seen at the upper windows of the houses in North Bridge road, at the end of the street, passing signals as to the police, &c. The combatants must have been in hot conflict for nearly three quarters of an hour, when signals were given from the above-named windows, whereupon the whole of the combatants suddenly disappeared as if by magic. Most of them vanished into the neighboring shops, and the whole field of operations became as quiet as possible. After a brief period a person was seen peeping round a corner, as if to see if the coast was clear or how the land lay; and after the lapse, say, of a quarter of an hour, a number of unarmed peons made their appearance, shouting, "Where—where's the row?" but, as usual, they were too late for the fair. Many of the fighting men, who had evidently just laid aside their weapons, and altered their trim with a Mathews-like celerity, might be seen taking sights of the police, and inquiring what was the matter. The whole engagement was conducted in a dead silence, which would have become a charge of British Grenadiers, with *cette silence effreuse*, as the enemy, in Wellington's days, used to term it. The combatants were according to all accounts Tew Chew men, but divided into two rival clans, the Say Tans and Say Eyoo—the latter word signifying sheep or lambs. The clashing and knocking of spears was something to be remembered, but otherwise the fighting proceeded in silence.

Superstition and Cholera.

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, writing from St. Petersburgh, gives some curious details regarding the means employed by the superstitions in Russia to avert the effects of cholera. One of the most curious results of the cholera has been to bring out in various localities certain revelations of Paganism. The spread of the terrible disease led to the supposition of a divine chastisement, and attempts were made to seek protection from it by practices which seemed to have fallen into oblivion for centuries.

In the district of Witepsk the cholera had in a short time carried off 500 victims among the Jewish population. The rabbis consequently ordered that, as a means of charming away the disease, the nuptials of two couples should be blessed in the cemetery. The marriage presents were to be furnished by charitable gifts, and the other expenses covered in the same manner. The excitement caused by the ceremony and the feasting which followed increased the severity of the cholera and the number of the victims. Then the heads of the synagogues sent about agents instructed to levy a tax on the Jewish population, by which the Jews would ransom themselves from the illness. In spite of the redemptory tax, however, the ravages of the cholera increased, and the rabbis became still more devoted to their system. They forbade calling in doctors, and required that in order to cleanse themselves from transgression the members of the Jewish body should denounce each other for offences against morality. The result of this was a horrible scandal; accusations, backbitings, calumnies, all the more destructive that every one supposed himself to be piously employed.

Among the Christians superstition assumed a less scandalous form. An attempt was made in the Russian villages to protect the inhabitants by tracing a magic circle round the spot threatened. The women, wearing their hair dishevelled, like the representations of the Russalkas, or spirits of the elements, came forward in a long procession. Sometimes their number was fixed at twelve, with their leader. Several among them were yoked to a plow, which was driven by the others, till the furrow surrounded the whole village. In other places a "sacred fire" was kindled by rubbing logs of wood together, and fumigating the whole village with the burning pieces.

Great Inundation in Spain.

From the London News, Nov. 4.

On Saturday, 21st ult., after a long drought, heavy rain began to fall in the mountainous districts which surround the city and port of Almeria, Spain, and continued without intermission all that day and night. At midnight the waters, which had been gradually accumulating in the upper table lands and mountains, burst through their barriers, and with indescribable force and velocity swept the intervening country. A few minutes later a great part of the town was flooded; the Rampla, or chief street, was converted into a foaming turbulent river; the houses on either side and in the lower parts of the city were filled with water and mud, while the panic-stricken inhabitants, to the number of 2,000, fled from their dwellings and sought refuge on the higher ground. The next day (Sunday) the weather improved a little, the water so far subsiding as to enable the inhabitants to return to their houses; but at night the rain descended in torrents, and the unhappy people were again forced to seek shelter elsewhere. On Monday, the 23d, when our correspondent wrote, the storm had somewhat abated; but it was expected the lull was only temporary, and that the evening would see a repetition of calamities of the preceding nights. Many lives were lost and numbers of people were missing, but the excitement was so intense that the exact truth could not be ascertained. The damage to property in the city and surrounding country is immense; the roads for miles have been literally washed away, the telegraph wires broken, and vast districts of rich and cultivated land destroyed. Many of the English merchants engaged in the exportation of esparto grass to this country have had their "fabricas" or stores demolished and valuable baling and other machinery broken and buried under several feet of *debris*. The harbor is half filled up with rocks and stones, and some portions of the town are in ruins; indeed, the disaster is quite unprecedented in extent, and may be the means of seriously affecting the trade of Almeria for many weeks. Some idea of the terrific force of the water can be formed from the fact that a large rock weighing several tons was carried down from the mountains, and now lies in the port close to the sea.

Very Alarming if True—A Plague of Darkness Coming.

A very disagreeable prophecy is quoted by the *Journal de Bruxelles*. The prophecy is attributed to the venerable Anna Maria Taigi, and is to the effect that two great chastisements may be expected—the one from heaven, the other from earth. The latter, which will consist in wars, revolutions, and other calamities, being terminated, that from heaven will succeed, and is explained as follows: "Great darkness is to prevail over the whole land during three days and three nights. It will be so thick that absolutely nothing will be visible, and will be accompanied by pestilence which will chiefly fall on the enemies of religion, although the scourge will not be confined exclusively to them. While this darkness lasts, no light will shine, no fire will have any brightness, and only those who have blessed things (candles?) will be able to see. All this is very horrible, and it is to be hoped that the lady may be mistaken in her predictions, and that they may turn out to be as erroneous as that of the great tidal wave which was the other day to have destroyed New Orleans. The prophetess, however, gives full directions as to the proper course to be pursued during this reign of darkness and pestilence. People are exhorted to not endeavor to scan the heavens curiously during the darkness, for whosoever shall go and look out of a window, or leave his house for the purpose of descrying what is passing in the firmament, will be immediately struck down. The whole time that the judgment shall last ought to be employed in prayer, and above all in reciting the Holy Rosary. The director of Anna Maria Taigi said, in August, 1864: "It is most true that the venerable servant of God announced the scourge of three days' darkness, extending over the whole earth. While it lasts the windows must be kept closed."

A Musical Elopement.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 16.

The local sensation at Worcester is the elopement of E. A. Babcock and Mrs. M. A. Willard, the tenor and soprano singers in the choir of the Trinity Methodist Church, both the parties being well known in the city and both respectably connected. Mr. Babcock is junior partner in the firm of J. Todd & Co., spice manufacturers, and is engaged most of the time in travelling and taking orders, for which purpose he started on his New Hampshire route on Monday of last week. During the week letters were received from him as usual, one written at Concord on Thursday, announcing his intention to return home on Friday or Saturday. Mrs. Willard left Worcester on Thursday morning, ostensibly to fill an engagement to visit some friends in Leominster, but, as the event has proved for Concord, where she registered under a false name, and was joined in the afternoon by Mr. Babcock. The pair left the city on the night train for the North, having purchased tickets for Montreal, which is the last that is known of their movements. Mr. Babcock, who leaves a wife in feeble health, is an old resident of Worcester, and has alway borne a good reputation, although it has been discovered since his departure that he has been in correspondence with the woman three or four months. Mrs. Willard, who was a dressmaker, leaves a husband and a daughter 14 years old. Nothing has ever been known against her character, although she has sometimes attracted attention by her rather free manners.

How Hot Iron May Be Handled.

About the year 1809, one Lionetto, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, by the impunity with which he handled red-hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the attention of Professor Sementem, who narrowly watched all his operations and endeavored to discover his secret. Sementem's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red-hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy, appeared to be still more effectual. After having rubbed the parts which were rendered, in some degree, incombustible with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it. While the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and was then swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiments of Professor Sementem.

A Scotch Entomologist and His Guest.

There is a story, perhaps forgotten by all but men who were students at a certain college nearly thirty years ago, of an enthusiastic professor of entomology, not celebrated for his exercise of hospitality, who was so delighted at the arrival of an eminent pursuer of insects that he invited him to board and bed in his chambers. Next morning Dr. Maddy greeted his guest: "And how did ye sleep the nicht, Mester Beehemouth?"

"Not very well. A strange bed, perhaps. But—"

"Ah!" quoth the doctor eagerly, "ye were just bitten by something, eh?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, doctor, I was."

"Just think of that! Bitten were ye! Now can ye say it was anything noteworthy that bit ye? peculiar, eh?"

"Fleas, I think. But such chaps for biting I never saw in my life."

"I should think so, indeed," (with great glee), "they are Sicilian fleas. *I imported them myself*."

On Springing Out of Bed.

Dr. Hall does not approve of the old-fashioned doctrine which was formerly instilled into the minds of children—that they should spring out of bed the instant they awoke in the morning. He says that "up to eighteen years every child should be *allowed* ten hours' sleep, but time should be allowed to rest in bed, after the sleep is over, until they feel as if they had rather get up than not. It is a very great and mischievous mistake for persons, old or young—especially children and feeble or sedentary persons—to bounce out of bed the moment they wake up; all our instincts shrink from it, and fiercely kick against it. Fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are opened, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much good as sound sleep, because these operations set the blood in motion by degrees, tending to equalize the circulation; for, during sleep, the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slow; and to shock the system by bouncing up in an instant and sending the blood in overwhelming quantities to the heart, causing it to assume a gallop, when the instant before it was in a creep, is the greatest absurdity. This instantaneous bouncing out of the bed as soon as the eyes are open will be followed by weariness long before noon."

Cheaper and Better Gas—A New Experiment.

A Patent Gas Company has just been formed in England, with a capital of $250,000, in $5 shares, which proposes to distil gas at a low temperature instead of a high one, as on the present system. By this means it is possible to use iron retorts, instead of retorts of clay, at a great saving of expense, while the gas produced from the same coal is 30 per cent more in quantity, and of 50 per cent better quality than the gas produced by previous methods, and the remaining products are also more valuable. There is said to be little or no sulphur in this new and cheaper gas. Such is the account of the invention which has been privately making way, the latest facts coming out regarding it being that a French company has bought the privilege of using the patent in France for $500,000, and that works are being erected for lighting the town of Barnet, England, with gas at an early date, which will supply an experiment on the largest scale. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, when the public mind is beginning to be awake to such matters, says the London *Economist*, that the original $5 shares are at 13 premium, having been at 18 to 20, and that the new issue, which is only to existing shareholders, is at 4 to 5 premium.

CARPETS.

CARPETINGS!

REMOVAL.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

About Nov. 20, to

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

CARPETS! Upholsterers will find a good assortment of Terrys, Reps, Hair Cloths, Springs, Twine, Mattresses.
BEDDING! Bed Ticking and Spring Beds, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins.
BLANKETS! COMFORTS! FEATHERS! Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Lancaster Quilts, Paper Hangings.

Present Location, 744 State-st.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.

Have opened new Warerooms in their factory building, 86, 88, 90, and 92 West Randolph-st., with a good assortment of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and specifications mailed when solicited. Office and Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING GEO. W. WATSON & CO., (Retired.) PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

The Stewart Fund for the Relief of Women and Children.

The Committee appointed by Mr. A. T. Stewart to supervise the expenditure of his donation have decided to have the fund expended by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, though such agencies as may be decided upon by the committee. Applications of benevolent societies, or individuals for the relief of destitute women and children may be made by letter, or in person, to N. S. BOUTON, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan av. and Thirteenth st. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m., daily. Persons regularly receiving aid from Relief Societies need not apply.

TO BANKERS And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK? ROBINS N & CO., 215 East Madison-st.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Sand's Ale Brewing Co., have this day disposed of all their Ale barrels and half-barrels to the Besley's Waukegan Brewing Company, authority is hereby given to them, to collect the same wherever found. All parties out of the city having casks, will please return them to us immediately. EUGENE WHEELER, Vice President of the Sands Ale Brewing Co.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

"Prepare for the Cholera." Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS," Since an experience of more than 45 years has proven them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent. 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Hair Dye. Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye. It is now acknowledged by all it has neither superior nor equal. It stands alone, and unapproachable above the host of imitations put forth in the market. Its well deserved and increasing popularity has astonished the senses of all the old and worn out dye-makers in Christendom. Sold everywhere. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GAGE BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE **MILLINERY.** 961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

J. BEERS, Merchant Tailor, No. 18 Congress-st., between Michigan and Wabash avs., has just received an elegant stock of goods, and is ready to serve his old customers and the public in his former satisfactory style and manner.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE DISSOLUTION. The firm of Scoville & Harvey, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, is dissolved. The business will be continued by J. D. Harvey. JAS. H. SCOVILLE, J. D. HARVEY. Chicago, Nov. 15, 1871.

J. D. Harvey, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, 368 Wabash-av. Will attend to the purchase, sale, and leasing of real estate, collection of rents, etc. Loans negotiated at current rates.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style firm and name of Hapgood, Bigelow & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be paid by Charles H. Reynolds, who is authorized to receive all debts due the firm. Office, 387 West Madison-st. CHAS. H. HAPGOOD, AMORY BIGELOW, CHAS. H. REYNOLDS.

IRON WORKS.

RICHARDS IRON WORKS, 47 & 49 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS Portable & Stationary ENGINES, RICHARDS Power Corn Shellers, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY.

KNIT GOODS, &c.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash-av., have reopened a NEW and COMPLETE stock of NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY DRY GOODS, Shawls, Flannels, Knit Goods, etc., which they offer to the Trade AT LOW PRICES. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

COFFEES AND SPICES.

IN RUNNING ORDER. BROADWAY COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. John L. Davis & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Teas, and manufacturers of strictly pure Coffees, Spices, &c., Eighteenth and State-sts., are prepared to roast coffee for the trade.

SAFES.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES. Wareroom, 53 South Canal-st. AM. STEAM SAFE CO., Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 South Canal st., Are receiving a full line of their celebrated Alum and Dry Plaster Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar Safes, Plate Safes, Vault Doors, Express Boxes, &c., &c. The BEST SAFES ever offered to the people of Chicago. Call and see them before you buy. No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago. No. 265 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. No. 92 Main st., Buffalo. No. 108 Bank st., Cleveland.

STOVES.

STOVES. If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS, THE ILLUMINATOR. If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the MAGEE ADVANCE, MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range, The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av. corner Jackson-st.

REMOVAL. JEWETT & ROOT, Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow Ware, have removed their office to No. 243 Wabash-av. Warehouse corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts. We have a full assortment and can fill orders promptly.

MORRISON & COLWELL, Manufacturers of the Double Dome Furnace and New Home Comfort Cooking Stove. Troy, N. Y., and 335 STATE-ST., Chicago. MACLEAN & COLLINS, Western Agts. Send for catalogue.

THE CELEBRATED Dubuque Soft Coal Base-Burner. A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. Call and see TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 39699, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 42572, " $100 "
1 to 40011, " 500 "
1 to 74104, " 1,000 "

And Registered Bonds of the same Act:

1 to 885, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4103, " 100 "
1 to 1899, " 500 "
1 to 5236, " 1,000
1 to 2068, " 5,000
1 to 2866, " 10,000

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars. Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

7-30 GOLD BONDS. SAFE AND PROFITABLE. Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds, Coupons or Registered, for sale, or exchanged for Governments or other bonds having a market value, by LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. of Randolph and Halsted-sts. Branch Office 493 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. Rt. Rev. WM. E. ARMITAGE, S.T.D., Bishop of Wisconsin, PATRON. Rev. GEO. M. EVERHART, S.T.D., Rector. As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers in every department, superior advantages. Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church; the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., 434 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address the Rector. November, 1871.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., Between Randolph and Washington-sts. Second term opens Monday, Nov. 20. Pupils in the Boarding Department received on reasonable terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE WARNING! Read the article in yesterday's Tribune, on Cholera, and GIVE HEED to its warnings. The free use of the new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, will purify the bad air in your houses, and DISINFECT EVERYTHING that this terrible disease feeds upon. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New Lebanon, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.

RUPTURE. The Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, formerly of 71 Washington-st., adjoining Crosby's Opera House, is now located at the southeast corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. A new and complete assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Bandages, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, etc., we have on hand or will make and adjust with the usual scientific accuracy. We make a specialty of Hernia (Rupture), Deformities, etc. Orders from the country solicited. MARSH & BOWLES, corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO. Are now ready to fill all orders of any number of Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c., At old prices. Factory and office, near the corner of Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BURNT PAPER. Writing Perfectly Restored. The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Devolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st. N. J. MORRIS & CO.

TOYS. Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

Lipman's Loan Office, formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by 22d inst. will be sold. A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

READY ROOFING. Two and three-ply Roofing Felt and Cement, requires no heating, can be applied by any laborer. Either for roof or siding. Best of references given. Call on WM. LITTLE & CO., 224 West Randolph-st.

COAL. For the convenience of customers residing in the south part of the city, we have opened an office at 118 Twenty-second-st. All orders for Coal left there will receive prompt attention. ROGERS & CO., Yards, 144 Market-st., and 772 South Clark-st.

HARDWARE.

WHEELING NAILS, Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, Horse Shoe Nails, Carpenter's Tools of the best makes, and very full assortment of SHELF HARDWARE in store and arriving daily, at close prices, by BRITNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, Wholesale Hardware, No. 57 West Lake-st.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, NO. 14 NORTH CANAL-ST., (Late 190 Lake-st.,) have a full line of Cabinet, Builders' and General HARDWARE, Upholsterers' Goods & Undertakers' Trimmings. Thanking friends for past patronage, we ask a continuance of the same.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Our Usual Assortment at 48 West Lake-st., LARRABEE & NORTH.

MORSE TWIST DRILLS And Machinist Tools, at 148 West Lake-st., LARRABEE & NORTH.

HEINISCH'S TAILORS' SHEARS, Trimmers, Scissors, &c., and Tailors' Squares, at 48 West Lake-st., LARRABEE & NORTH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots & Shoes, Are receiving a full stock in their new store, No. 220 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite Tremont House, and are ready to supply their old friends and the trade generally. The BEST GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

Boots and Shoes. McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 57 South Clark-st., have reopened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, Southeast Cor. State and Sixteenth-sts. First-class accommodations for 100 guests. J. W. TOWNE, Prop. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

NEW HOTEL. The splendid residence known as FLORENCE PLACE, on the Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-third-st., Has been leased and recently fitted up, and opened as a hotel by Mr. Dr. H. DANOLDS, formerly of the Orient House. It will be kept as a first-class house in every respect; has a spacious dining-room for the accommodation of day boarders. You are invited to call and see for yourself. D. H. DANOLDS, Proprietor. Florence Place Hotel, 1030 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL. Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company, 700 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE, ST. LOUIS, MO. On THURSDAY MORNING, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, there will be sold at 110 Pine st., by order of Underwriters, for account of whom it may concern, from Steamer Virginia: 24,000 lbs. NEW MANILLA ROPE, Comprising 238 coils, varying from 1-2 to 2 1-2 inches diameter. The above Rope has been completely overhauled and recoiled at Rope-walk. Will be sold in lots to suit, giving buyers a rare opportunity. JAMES BRINARD, Agent.

PEANUTS. 100 Bags Wilmington PEANUTS for sale by ROBERT F. SAGE, 56 South Canal-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS! Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE OFFICES OF THE ANCHOR LINE Of Transatlantic, Peninsular and Mediterranean Steamships will be at 70 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—General, Open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. 43 South Canal-st.—Branch, Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. At either of which we issue passage tickets between the United States and all seaports in Europe at the lowest rates. Sight drafts for any amount, and bills of lading from Western points to principal British and Irish ports. Plans of cabin on view. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

BANKING.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 128 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge. THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe. The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty year lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of December next. FRED. MEYER, Cashier. TOLMAN WHEELER, President. TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite. CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., BANKERS, AND Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS At 685 WABASH-AV., (Near Fourteenth-st.) And are prepared to pay all demands in full. Deposits received, and our regular banking business transacted as usual. For the accommodation of our West Side friends and customers, we shall open an office in a few days in that part of the city. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

On Friday, November 24, 1871, THE Commercial National BANK OF CHICAGO, Will occupy its new office on Washington-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., adjoining the First National Bank of Chicago. H. F. EAMES, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL. The BANK OF MONTREAL will open a branch office for the transaction of a regular banking business on Randolph-st., opposite the Court House, and adjoining Bryan's Fidelity Safe Deposit Co., on Monday, the 13th inst. The permanent office, located in the Union National Bank Building, Madison-st., will be ready for occupation in December. Sterling Exchange bought and sold, and Letters of Credit issued on England, China, &c. Drafts issued on New York, Boston, San Francisco, and all points in Canada. WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, No. 9 Wall Street, New York. FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow Interest on all balances (of five per cent.) We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Cushman & Hardin, BANKERS, 223 Michigan-av., and 10 North Canal-st. A regular Banking business transacted as heretofore. Accounts of Merchants, Banks, and Bankers solicited. Governments, Gold, etc., bought and sold.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., BANKERS, 562 Wabash-av., Continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand. LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS, 43 SOUTH CANAL-ST. A General Banking Business Transacted.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for same. These men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, harnessmaking, machine, and [illegible] work.

Contracts are to commence after the bids are accepted, and to continue for a term of years, not to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any which in the judgment is not in the interest of the State.

For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him. The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on 21st day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners.
JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26, 1871.

City Property to Rent.

Bids will be received from responsible parties for the rental of the old Bridewell grounds situated corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st. The lot is 200 feet front, running back to the river about 375 feet, and will be leased on the same terms and conditions as all school lands. Proposals will be received at the City Comptroller's office, 396 Wabash-av., until Nov. 28, 1871, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. Chicago, Nov. 15, 1871.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS. The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly: La Rosa de Santiago, La Antiguedad, Flor del Fumar, Flor de Lazo, C. Gonzales, Aguila de Oro, Churruca, Upmann, [illegible], [illegible], Legitimidad, Murias, Partagas, Cabanas, Figaro, Espanola, Henry Clay, Ingenuidad, Intimidad, Rosalia, La Reserva, Aguila Universal, Excepcion, Meridiana. PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway. New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

BEDDING.

NEW ENGLAND BEDDING CO., 164-166-158 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y. Manufacture all kinds of BEDS, MATTRESSES, etc. for Hotels, Public Institutions, and Private Families, etc. Several hundred MATTRESSES, White and Gray BLANKETS, cotton and woollen. COMFORTABLES—Tons of material for same. GEESE FEATHERS, HAIR MOSS, SEA GRASS, HUSKS, BED LACE, TICKINGS, etc. PRICE-LIST SENT BY MAIL.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the last news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress, and the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make merit and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced building our ruined edifice on a more [illegible] plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, year ... [illegible]
Five copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]
Twenty copies, and an extra copy to getter-up of club ... [illegible]
Fifty copies, one year ... [illegible]
And a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club.

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year ... [illegible]
Five copies, one year ... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year ... [illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum ... [illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum ... [illegible]

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air line); Fast New York Express; Jackson Accommodation (daily); Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line; Night Express. [times illegible] *Saturdays excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows: St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods, do, do, do. [times illegible] *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—52 West Madison-st. Night Express; Peru Accommodation; Pacific Express. [times illegible] An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the [illegible] a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. Union Depot—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division); Joliet Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill. and Louisiana, Mo. [times illegible] *Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. |Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts. Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express. [times illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Express Mail; Joliet Accommodation; Night Express; Lightning Express. [times illegible] *Except Sundays. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Sundays and Monday excepted. §Arrive every morning.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Riverside and Hinsdale; Riverside and Hinsdale; Riverside and Hinsdale. [times illegible] *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Milwaukee Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight office, corner of [illegible] C. C. & I. C. Railway, Milwaukee Depot, corner [illegible] and Carroll-streets. Mail Train; Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office [illegible] corner of Clark and Lake-sts. Clinton Passenger; Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Dixon Passenger; Freeport Passenger; Rockford, Dubuque and Sioux City Express; Sioux City and Dubuque ex.; Milwaukee mail; Milwaukee express; Milwaukee passenger; Milwaukee passenger (daily); Milwaukee passenger; Green Bay express; Green Bay. [times illegible] *Sunday excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago. All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named. All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have furnished proof thereof, to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago, November [illegible], 1871.

WILLIAM E DOGGETT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago. Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago. All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 32 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named. All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office on or before the day above named. Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.
HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE.

FIRE-PROOF STONE. For Houses, Vaults, etc. This stone is used by [illegible] and rolling mills as a substitute for fire brick. It will submit it to any test of heat desired. It will endure a white heat for days and weeks without failing. Call on J. T. PHILLIPS, Sherman House.

NEW YORK.

The Formal Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis to Take Place To-Day.

Green Appointed to the Controllership Vice Conn[olly]...

Tweed and His Connection with the Savings Banks.

Catacazy's Case as Viewed from the Russian Standpoint.

Daily Review of the L[eading] Markets.

EEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

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Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will be one of first-class original and selected matter, as in the last seven by telegraph and mail, down to hour of going to press, editorials, correspondences ts of the proceedings of Congress and the Legis of the Western States, and of important public ings and political speeches, financial and commer intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, ry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of publications, and other literary and miscellaneous ligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of nations concerning the work of

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ingle copy, year.....$1.0
ix copies, one year.....5.0
ix copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club.....8.0
wenty copies, one year.....10.0
nd a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club.....20.0

TRI-WEEKLY:

ingle copy, one year.....$3.0
ive copies, one year.....12.0
en copies, one year.....20.0

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum.....$12

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum.....$2.50

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line).....	9:00 a m	5:00 p m
Fast New York Express.....	9:12 p m	1:47 p m
Detroit Accommodation (daily)*	4:00 p m	10:40 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line..	5:30 p m	7:07 am
Night Express (daily).....	9:00 p m	7:07 am

† Saturdays excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Monday only.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, trains will leave and arrive at Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express.....	7:40 a m	8:50 p m
St. Louis Fast Line.....	9:00 a m	5:00 p m
Cairo Mail.....	5:00 p m	9:05 a m
Cairo Express.....	7:30 p m	7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger.....	4:30 p m	10:30 a m
Gilman Passenger.....	8:55 p m	9:15 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.....	8:30 a m	8:30 a m
do do do	12:30 p m	1:30 p m
do do do	3:30 p m	4:30 p m
do do do	5:30 p m	6:30 p m
do do do	8:00 p m	8:00 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.
CITY OFFICE—61 West Madison-st.

Night Express.....	10:00 p m	7:00 a m
Joliet Accommodation.....	4:30 p m	9:30 a m
Pacific Express.....	10:00 a m	4:30 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 4:30 p. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Missouri River.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—West side, near Madison-st bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Jacksonville.....	9:00 a m	5:30 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jackson.		
Joliet Accommodation (Mo).....	4:00 p m	10:00 a m
Wenona, Lason & Washington Ex., Western Division.....	9:05 a m	5:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation.....	4:30 p m	10:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line.....	10:30 p m	6:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line and via Jacksonville Division.....	10:00 p m	6:35 a m
Kansas City Ex via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.....	10:00 p m	6:35 a m
*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Sunday only.—Sleeping cars on all night trains.—Ed.		

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Offices, 65 Canal-st., corner of Madison-st.

Mail.....	9:00 a m	5:00 p m
Special New York Express.....	9:12 p m	1:47 p m
Atlantic Express (daily).....	5:30 p m	7:05 a m
Night Express.....	9:00 p m	7:05 a m

Chicago, Burlington & St. Louis Railroad.

Express Mail.....	8:00 a m	5:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation.....	4:30 p m	10:00 a m
Night Express.....	9:00 p m	7:05 a m
Lightning Express.....	9:30 p m	6:35 a m

Sleeping cars on all night trains. ‖ Saturday only. ¶ Monday excepted. † Arrive every morning.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depot—Corner Kinzie and Canal-sts. Branch Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

Mail and Express.....	9:00 a m	5:30 p m
Aurora Passenger.....	4:00 p m	10:00 a m
Galesburg Passenger.....	4:00 p m	10:00 a m
Aurora & Ottawa Passenger.....	4:30 p m	10:00 a m
Night Express.....	9:00 p m	7:05 a m

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. the Board of Education of Chicago, vs. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, debts and effects of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, in the Merchants' building, No. 108 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of their debts, and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the time above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said company are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 4, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.

HITCHCOCK, DUPEE, & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, northeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE.

FIRE-PROOF STONE,

For Houses, Vaults, etc. This stone is used in lieu of brick and rubble stone as a substitute for fire, is not, will endure it in any test of heat desired. It will endure a white heat for days and weeks without fusing. Call on, or J. T. PHILLIPS, Shannon Block

NEW YORK.

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Tweed and His Connection with the Savings Banks.

Catacazy's Case as Viewed From a Russian Standpoint.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAVINGS BANKS' FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The failure of the Guardian Savings Bank is attributed to the very recent withdrawal of $150,000 by a woman whose intimate relations with the members of the Ring have been a matter of notoriety for a long time. When the managers of the institution saw the approaching crisis they applied to Tweed for help. He promised in the most solemn manner to protect it, but when the trial came he coolly informed his friends he had not so much as $10,000, and did not know where he could borrow a dollar. Those to whom he said this felt very sure he had at least a million of dollars in ready cash, which he could draw at pleasure. Intelligent jurors who know the condition of the bank think the depositors will ultimately be paid in full. Within a short time, Tweed and other members of the Ring who kept deposits in the Guardian have withdrawn over $100,000 from the institution. It is notorious that Tweed has recently been converting his personal property, frequently at ruinous prices, into ready money, and those who know him have no doubt of his intention to flee the country. Tweed has stated that he knew nothing of the affairs of the concern, as he was not an active participant in its administration; that his name and Ely's had been asked, as officers, to give it popularity. Ely admitted that he was Secretary, but professed to know nothing about the bank's affairs. Appreheusions of runs on other savings banks, on account of the suspension of three or four of the number, seem groundless, as none of them have been drawn on to-day to the usual extent.

HALL AND TWEED QUARRELL.

Mayor Hall and Tweed are reported to have had a violent quarrel. Tweed accusing Hall of cowardice and treachery, saying Hall now wants to abandon the friends who have made him, as he abandoned the Republicans when they had nothing more to give him. Tweed still declares he is the only man of nerve in the entire Democratic party in this city.

TWEED'S LITTLE GAME.

The effort of Tweed to reorganize Tammany is believed to be an attempt to hide his intention to take flight. Those knowing Tweed say he is thoroughly aware he is damned forever.

LIBEL SUIT TURNSTAKED.

Henry C. Bowen threatens a suit against John Russell Young, of the *Standard*, for publishing that Bowen has defrauded the Brooklyn Treasury out of large sums of money.

Prominent attorneys talk of throwing Clarence Seward over the bar because he surrendered the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence to Sweeney, who has not destroyed it, since it contained damning evidence against himself and other Tammany members.

CATACAZY'S CASE.

The Journal De St. Petersburg, official journal, publishes a statement of the disagreement between the State Department and Catacazy, which possesses much importance as the first Russian version of the diplomatic quarrel. *The Journal*, among other things, says:

"Catacazy is, no doubt, himself very desirous to end promptly a mission which must be very painful to him, and he has given the Imperial Cabinet no motive to prolong it beyond the limits of time essentially necessary to settle them. We are convinced that to-day the Russian representative, too, will receive the regard due to the position with which he is invested, and to the government of which he is the official organ. The Federal Government has too strong a sentiment of its own dignity to compromise with the diplomatic proprieties which it would certainly claim to have strictly observed in the case of a minister from itself. The incident may be, it replaces itself to a question purely personal. It does not affect the United States. The voyage which the Grand Duke undertakes at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Government, and the hearty reception prepared for him in the United States are contemporaneous of the cordial relations of the two governments. The Catacazy question does not constitute a cloud which can disturb with propriety and reserve, and without either personal passion or prejudice. The American press does not confound in the personal irritability. No doubt it treats the matter with an indifference which is not without a certain character; but happily the decision remains on the calmer heads of the governments, and we do not doubt for a moment that the matter will be settled in a satisfactory manner by an amicable understanding."

MONEY.

The storm interfered somewhat with business to-day. The money market opened with liberal offerings on call at not per cent, 7 per cent being asked at the bank and at some of the private banking establishments. Borrowers, however, were scarcely accommodated at the lower rate. There is no pressure of paper for discount at the banks, and in the open market the best double-named passes at 7 @ 8 per cent. There are no new or important feature in the currency movement to-day, and from this source comparatively speaking, little importance is attached to the Ring arrests. The banks, for the reason that it has been expected from day to day since the exposure of the City Hall frauds. A run on the old and more favorably known savings institutions is not apprehended.

GOLD

was very weak. The opening price was 111 7-8, and the decline was to 111 1-4, the temper of speculation in the room is still in favor of a lower premium. The general opinion is that the price will decline to about 110 1-2, and the reason for this is that there is more gold on the market than there is any use for. Considerable apprehension is felt as to the amount of coin which will be thrown out by the government for the December settlement of the new loan, and while this is in doubt there will be few transactions in the room and no chance for bulls. The rates paid for carrying to-day was 1 1-16 and 2 per cent to flat for borrowing.

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Murphy's Successor Appointed to the Collectorship.

Correspondence Between the President and the Retiring Collector.

Census Commissioner Walker Likely to Get the Indian Commissionership.

The Whiskey Interest Largely Represented at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Indian commissionership will probably be settled in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. There has been so much dissatisfaction with Cooper that notwithstanding his recommendation from New York Indian Conference, his claims will hardly be recognized. It is now generally understood that Francis A. Walker, present Chief of the Census Bureau, will be tendered the appointment, and that he will accept.

MORMONDOM.

Advices from Utah here demonstrate that the Mormons are extremely anxious as to their future prospects. Governor Woods has returned to the United States Government, and have instructed Delegate Hooper to make a statement of their case to the authorities here. It is proposed to try and hold a convention, get up a State Constitution in which polygamy shall be hereafter prohibited, and then apply to Congress as a State. In consideration of this concession it will be urged that Congress do not interfere with the existing relations.

The Virginia and Maryland Commissioners, who were appointed, about a year since, to settle the boundary line between these States, have failed to agree, and the question will now be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST

is still largely represented here. Several delegations of this character have lately held conferences with the Senate Finance Committee and officers of the internal Revenue Bureau relative to a concession to the whiskey interest, obtained by the reduction. The Revenue Bureau is in favor of a consolidation of taxes to a certain extent, but still wishes to collect one-third of whatever tax may be imposed on the entry of spirits to warehouse, and the balance upon the withdrawal of the same. The Financial Committee will be urged to prepare a bill to govern the exports of distilled spirits, and report favorably upon the same.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

NOT WANTED.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes an appeal from some Chicago land-owner in favor of a national loan to rebuild this city. The same plan has been advocated by local economists. The plan proposed is, that the owners of real estate in the burned district shall execute mortgages to the United States for as many millions of dollars as they want, and that the United States shall print that many additional greenbacks, or in some other way lend its credit to these real estate owners. The loan thus made to be paid in instalments covering several years, with interest. This would be a very neat operation for the borrowers. One mistake of these men is in assuming that the Chicago fire was an unprecedented event, and one not likely ever to occur again. It was unprecedented as to the amount of the property destroyed; but, so far as it affects individuals, it is a common event, happening every day. Each man's loss must be considered by itself. The planing-mill and shanty burned down in Chicago are no more public concern than a planing-mill or shanty burned down in Omaha, Mobile, or New Bedford. The fact that the property destroyed was in Chicago does not make the loss any more national than if burned anywhere else. The lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan have precisely the same claim upon public interest that the owners of property in Chicago can make; no more, but no less. The National Government has been a sufferer by the destruction of the public buildings in this city, and will at once do what is needed to provide other and better public buildings. There the functions of the government begin and end. The owners of this property in Chicago, especially of that class who want a pull at the National Treasury, had their property insured. The insurance companies have partially failed, and some of them were insured in worthless companies when they might have been insured in good companies. The National Government and the public at large, certainly, are not responsible for the failure of our people to insure, or for losses sustained by their insuring in bad companies. To establish the precedent that, whenever an insurance company fails to pay its policy-holders, the General Government shall make good the loss, or lend the loser whatever money he may need to rebuild, would very soon result in a general system of conflagrations. It would be better policy for the government at once to become a general insurer; that it prohibit all other insurance companies, and that it take into its own hands the general underwriting of the country, including marine risks, and life and accident insurance, and insurance against horse-thieves and hog cholera. To select Chicago as a case of special relief, by loan on mortgage, would be invidious. Fires occur every day, and the loss to each individual owner is precisely the same as it is to owners in Chicago. The man in Wheeling or Albany, who loses his all by fire, is as much entitled to relief from the United States as any sufferer here. The fact that there are more sufferers here than elsewhere, at this time, and that the aggregate loss is very great, does not change the nature of the proposed transaction. The total loss is only the aggregate of the individual losses, and individual loss is no more national in its character in Chicago than in Oil City. Our citizens, therefore, have no foundation for a claim upon which to ask the government to change its entire character by making such loans,—no more than tens of thousands of other citizens in all parts of the country who meet with like losses every year by fire, flood, earthquake, or tornado.

The case is, there are a number of gentlemen in this city who are in a condition somewhat similar to that of many planters at the South when the war closed. The latter had an abundance of land, and no money to improve it or to work it; but they refused to part with a square foot of it, and resolved, in conventions, that the State Governments ought to lend them money with which to work their plantations. Some of our landowners are in the same position. There is an abundance of capital here to purchase real estate in the burnt district, and to improve it. The sale of a small portion of the land will furnish the ready money with which to improve the remainder; and the owner of land who has no money to build with, and refuses to sell any part of it, is precisely the man who wants the government to make his case exceptional, and lend him money.

Congress can do us a great service by early and liberal appropriations to build the government offices, and that service should not be delayed or embarrassed by this preposterous application for a loan. It is not essential that the same man who owned a house before the fire should rebuild a like house in the same spot. The best thing that can happen to us, and which will, more than anything else, hasten the rebuilding of the city, is to admit as many new-comers as possible to ownership of the land, and, with the new capital thus introduced, to go on and rebuild the whole without delay.

THE CANAL.

It is reported in the city that orders have been given by the State Commissioners to close the canal on Saturday of the present week. It is to be hoped that if such orders have been issued they will be withdrawn, and that, if possible, the canal may be kept open as long as the weather will permit. We learn that large quantities of stone—especially those for sidewalks—are quarried and ready for shipment; enough to keep all the means of transit to the city fully occupied for two or three weeks to come. These materials are greatly needed for rebuilding. The Board of Public Works have requested that the canal be kept open as long as may be; and we hope the State Commissioners, recognizing the necessity of it, will cheerfully comply with their request. Enough open weather will surely occur during the winter to afford all the opportunities necessary to put the canal in the best of order for the spring business.

THE LADIES IN COURT.

The woman suffrage question is now before the courts of Illinois in due form. Mrs. Catherine V. Waite appeared before Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, yesterday, with a petition for an alternative writ of *mandamus* against the board of Registration of the town of Hyde Park, requiring them to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue compelling them to register said Catherine V. Waite as a voter at future elections. The board appeared by counsel, who simply argued that the Registry law excluded from the privilege of suffrage all women,—a class to which the petitioner admitted that she belonged. The counsel for the relator (her husband, ex-Judge Waite) held that the said law was invalid if it made any distinction of sex, and that probably the construction placed upon it by the board was erroneous. The Court, becoming satisfied that the defendants were still in office, granted the alternative writ, fixing the 27th instant as the date for the answer and argument of the question of a peremptory writ.

The Registry law simply empowers and directs the Board of Inspectors to make a list of all legal voters. The State Constitution says who are legal voters, viz.: Every person who was a legal voter on the adoption of the old constitution, or who had been naturalized prior to January 1, 1871, "or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years," etc. Mrs. Waite will not probably claim to be of the first of these three classes; she is not of the second, and she does not claim to be of the third. Hence it must be that her ground for demanding the voting privilege is the same which we heard from at Washington,—the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

It is a pity, so far as the movement for woman suffrage is concerned,—a movement in which many earnest and upright citizens are interested,—that these desultory attempts to accomplish the end by a *coup de main* could not be avoided. There are a great many persons who would, either as a matter of sympathy, or, as they consider it, abstract justice, rejoice to see Mrs. Waite go up and deposit her ballot in the box like a man. She would, doubtless, have been allowed to do this the other day, but for the single circumstance that Mrs. Waite is not a legal voter. But for this drawback, for which Mrs. Waite is really not responsible, the Inspectors of Hyde Park, who are gentlemen noted for their urbanity, would, doubtless, have enrolled Mrs. Waite's name. This is the drawback at present in the way, and it is, as we have said, unfortunate that Mrs. Waite, or her counsel, should stake the reputation of their cause upon such attempts as this, to accomplish by indirection what they ought to insist on accomplishing only by a change of the law through public opinion.

Nothing can be clearer than that the framers of our State Constitution, or the Congress which passed and the Legislature which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment did not *intend* to confer suffrage upon the female sex by any of the articles under which these strategists pretend to claim such privilege. Certainly the Convention of Illinois, though composed of progressive men, distinctively refused to go so far as even to order the question of woman suffrage to be submitted to the people. Why, then, supposing the quibble could be elevated to the dignity of a point of law, seek to force upon the people a revolution in government which they and their legal representatives have refused, thus far, to countenance? Would such a piece of strategy, if successful, bring happiness to woman or improvement to the State?

ALEXIS HAS COME!

At last the great agony is over. All doubts have gone and Alexis has come. For weeks and weeks, New York Uppertendom has been in a flutter of excitement. Alexis hats and neckties and opera capes and fans and canes have been worn indefatigably, and still no Alexis. The Academy of Music has been swept and garnished, and the fiddlers have stood with bows in hand, and the dancers on tiptoe awaited the call, and still no Alexis. The divine Nilsson, one of his near neighbors, week after week, has practiced "*Chi mi frena*," and Strakosch each evening has donned his white kids, not to be taken by surprise, and still no Alexis. The few honest men left in New York, who were to officially meet the Duke and present him with the freedom of the city—about the only thing Tweed & Co. had not stolen—marched down regularly each night and morning to the Battery and gave a despairing look at the signals, and then returned, and still no Alexis. The servants of the Clarendon each morning dusted the Duke's sumptuous apartments, while distance lent enchantment to the royal perquisites they had in their minds' eyes, and still no Alexis. And as day followed day, and still no gleam of royal sails, hope gave way to despair, and despair slowly began to resolve itself into disgust. Nothing so surely spoils a good dinner as waiting in the oven for the tardy guest, and the Russian bear in his angriest moods could hardly have beaten the growling which commenced and gradually spread from Central Park to Castle Garden. Was our bird of freedom not to have the coveted opportunity of screaming after all? Was there not to be a chance after all to let off the rockets of rhetoric which the orators had bountifully laid in? Was all this fuss and fury and furbelow to go for naught? In the meantime, Catacazy came, but he brought no consolation. And Mad. Catacazy came, with her beautiful blonde curls, but young New York shook its head. And then came Berndorff with his vessel, and in his wake followed Ivanhoff, and Stampikoff, and Turgenoff; but of what avail when Alex-is-off? And then cholera came; and even with that sovereign, much more potent than the Czar himself, these fastidious Manhattanites were not satisfied.

At last Alexis has come, and it is to be hoped he did not find the dinner burned in the oven, and the housewife in her morning dress, and Paterfamilias all unshaven. On the fact of his having arrived not only New York, but the whole country, is to be congratulated. We are no longer to be informed in flaming headlines that Alexis has not come. We are no longer to read for the [illegible] of his elaborate hair-brush, and the wonders of that palatial bedstead. We are no longer to be tortured with the thousand and one ingenious excuses framed by the journalists for his delay. Alexis is here, and the only regret is that he did not get here in time to see the Chicago fire. Without that sight his American journey is incomplete, and his life hereafter will always be tinged with a regret.

But now that New York has got him, we trust that New York will do its duty by him, and do the duty speedily, for greater things await him by far than parading up Broadway, or hearing Nilsson, or eating Saddle-Rocks at Fulton Market. It is well known that the primary object of the visit of Alexis was to see Chicago. Indeed, the last words of the venerable Czar to his son, as he shook hands with him, were: "Whatever else you see, my boy, don't fail to see Chicago," and then, turning to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he ordered him to give Alexis a few thousands for investment in boulevard property. It was in honor of this visit that we prepared and successfully carried through our conflagration. Chicago never does things by halves. The Duke naturally felt an interest in Moscow as the champion burned-up city of the world. We could keep him from getting homesick, and at the same time teach him a thing or two he never knew before on the subject of ruins, by a liberal fire, and we did it.

But this is not all we have to show him. We have Alderman Holden as well as the other ruins. We have the Buggy Relief system, which would prove of immense advantage to Russia, in an emergency. We can show him how to conduct local insurance, and give him an exploded company or two to take home as relics. We have the stock-yards and tunnels still left, and Bridgeport still retains its pristine splendor, and the river yet runs up hill. Mayor Medill is an excellent Russian scholar, and will welcome Alexis in his native tongue, without the aid of Catacazy or any other interpreter. It is to be hoped, on this account, that Alexis will restrain his impatience to get here, until Mayor Medill assumes his office, as Mayor Mason does not understand Russian, and would only embarrass him.

Therefore, while New York is wining and dining and dancing him, let him remember that we have burned for him; that New York is only the portal through which he must pass into our Temple; that, if we cannot regale him with ruins of men, as New York can, we can show him ruins of brick and stone, almost as extensive; and that, if he wishes to invest the pocket-money his father gave him in South Park lots, he must come quickly, as they are rising in value very fast. He will feel more at home here than in New York, as we do not expect him to put on any style. Having lost all our good clothes, we are not proud. While he stays with us, he can doff his court etiquette and have a good, old-fashioned sit-down, freed from all the restraints of royal nonsense.

Not to be outdone by the men who are proposing to build a canal from the mouth of the Wisconsin River to Green Bay, there is a movement in the State of Georgia to have a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean. The canal begins at the Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, and is carried over the mountains to the Ocmulgee River. This work will cost, perhaps, twenty millions, and is a fair offset to the Wisconsin and Fox River Canal. If the country is to be bled for these schemes, the Georgia job is quite as commendable as the Wisconsin one.

A considerable number of coupon bonds of the United States were destroyed in the recent fire in this city. In some cases the owners preserved the numbers and denominations; in other cases probably these were lost also. The destruction of these evidences of indebtedness amounts to a clear gain to the government, unless Congress shall provide some means for the reissue of the same. It has been customary, we believe, in cases where the proof of loss is sufficient, to authorize a reissue of the bonds, requiring the claimants to give satisfactory bonds to make the Treasury good against a possible mistake. We hope this plan may be adopted now, and that the losers, who have generally suffered other disasters in addition to the destruction of their government securities, may be reimbursed to the extent that they can prove the loss of the bonds.

Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana, through the Terre Haute *Journal*, objects to the policy of "passivism" so strongly urged by the St. Louis *Republican*, and he thus describes the man who ought to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

We are in favor of nominating for the great office of President a man of large civil experience; one who has been schooled in the high official stations of the country, and who has stored a mature mind with solid information in regard to the correct administration of the government. He should be one who, having passed through every field of temptation to plunder, has not even a suspicion clinging to his garments. He must have implicitly obeyed the Divine injunction, "Thou shalt not steal," and thus made himself a striking contrast with many of the leading Radical officials of the present day. Our choice is a man of pure and spotless life, public and private, with unquestioned qualifications for the elevated place to which he aspires. In addition to these things let him be a Democrat from the strongest convictions of patriotic duty.

The Democrats, having looked in vain for a man to fill this bill, have reached the conclusion that when Voorhees wrote the description he was looking in a mirror. When Daniel was in the lion's den he did not steal anything.

There has been a grand inspection of the levees of the Lower Mississippi by a Congressional Committee. There was a grand excursion by steamboat, dinner and speeches, etc., etc. The result of all was, that little hope could be entertained of Congressional aid, and the following advice of Governor Warmoth met a hearty response:

If we ever expect to do anything for the levees and the other interests of the South, it will be when Democrats and Republicans will unite together and say, we will not vote a dollar for Northern harbors, Northern railroads, Northern canals, or any other Northern work of improvements until they give us what we want for our levees, the bar at the mouth of the river, and on Southern ports and harbors.

We hope that advice will be adhered to, and that each member of Congress will demand an equal sum for his district each year. If the Treasury is to be robbed by these river and harbor swindlers every year, let the plunder be equally distributed. Let each Congressional district have its share, and if any district does not happen to have a river or a harbor let the money be paid into the county treasuries.

On the 1st of December, the so-called Syndicate are expected to redeem their checks to the amount of $130,000,000 gold, which they gave to Secretary Boutwell some three months ago in payment for an equal amount of 5 per cent bonds, which checks the Secretary deposited in their banks for safe keeping. If any of them should be short of the amount of gold which the checks call for, it will be perfectly easy to leave them on deposit until sufficient interest has accumulated on the bonds to cause them to sell on the Stock Exchange at par.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, allowing Mrs. M. Roberson, of Belleville, $3,000, the amount of a life-policy held by her husband in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey.

—Mrs. Mary Jones, of Carlyle, has instituted suit against H. C. Yeager & Co., of the Union Flour Mills, St. Louis, to recover $5,000 damages because of the death of her husband while at work in those mills.

—Mrs. Bau, of Freeburg, was burned to death on the 10th inst., her clothes taking fire from a candle.

—Shawneetown is to have a levee, and the work will be commenced within thirty days. It will cost between $80,000 and $90,000. Chicago contractors do the work.

—The residence of the Hon. John McCutcheon, at Sparta, was burned to the ground a few nights ago. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The Bloomington *Anzeiger* has passed into the hands of Prof. Henrici, an editor and teacher of long experience, formerly of Burlington, Iowa, and late of Jacksonville.

—The Bunker Hill *Gazette* gives full particulars of an assault made by Frank Hall upon his aunt, Mrs. Carter. The latter was found in the road near her house in an insensible condition, bearing marks of violence. Hall had beaten her, and, after depositing her in the road, rushed through the window into the house of the Methodist minister and attacked his wife. He is now in jail at Carlinville, and is considered insane.

IOWA.

W. C. Cameron, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts at Council Bluffs, died on the 14th inst.

—Hopkins, the man who robbed and attempted the murder of Dr. Walker, of Quincy, Iowa, August 10, 1870, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years, by Judge McDill, a few days since.

—It is rumored that the Hon. G. W. Edwards, State Printer, is about to establish a new daily paper at Des Moines.

—Iowa County raised a specimen of cotton this year which is said to be of as good quality as any in the South—equalled only by that grown on the Sea Islands.

—In the Penitentiary there are at present 12 murderers, 11 second-class man killers, 4 unsuccessful attempters, and 1 rough-and-tumble "homicider."

—Northern Iowa is jubilant over a gigantic corn crop. Capitalists up there are talking about building immense cribs, wherein to consign thousands of bushels to "hold over."

WISCONSIN.

Lieutenant Governor Thad. C. Pound figures as one of the reception committee of a grand banquet to be held at Chippewa Falls on the 22d to inaugurate the Tremont House of that city, said to be one of the finest hotels in the West.

—The store of F. A. Blood, merchant tailor, at Racine, was entered by burglars and robbed of $5,000 worth of clothing, on the 17th inst.

—The Racine *Journal* is willing to swear to the following: "The other day a father and son were dressing a hog, the father [illegible] doing the chopping. By a misstroke, instead of splitting the hog open, he split his son's hand. In explaining how it happened to the doctor, the father exclaimed: 'I cannot tell a lie, doctor, indeed I cannot. I did it with my little hatchet.' The son was deeply moved, and was heard to remark that he 'had rather have such a father than a whole slaughter-house full of dead hogs.'"

—A former resident of Richland County, Harry Jaffrey, who sometime since removed to Kansas, was burned to death in his barn a few weeks ago. A spark from a passing railroad locomotive fired the barn, and Mr. Jaffrey sought to release his team from the flames. In the effort he lost his life, and the barn, team, and other contents were destroyed. Mrs. Jaffrey has sued the railroad company, placing the damages at $4,000.

MICHIGAN.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in session at Detroit, November 16, elected General W. J. Rosecrans as President for the ensuing year. Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan was chosen as the Vice President from Illinois. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions to the Thomas Monumental Fund. General Frank T. Sherman being the member from Illinois, General T. G. Wood was selected as orator next year, with Colonel Wm. McMichael as alternate. Dayton, O., was fixed as the next place of meeting, and September 18 and 19, 1872, as the time.

MINNESOTA.

The Stillwater *Gazette* publishes a statement showing that 115 buildings have been erected in that city this year, and that $531,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements.

MISSOURI.

The Potosi *Journal* learns that an important sale of mining property in Washington County was made on the 1st inst. It included the Canon mines, the Middle Creek mines, Cook's diggings, Sugar Hill mines, and Murphy's diggings, on the Maramec River, the purchaser being Captain Eber B. Ward, as trustee, for himself, and David P. Mayhew, of Detroit, Mich., and Professor Allen A. Griffith, of Ypsilanti. The consideration was $60,000. The purchasers take immediate possession. The previous owners were Murphy, Stockett, Tyler, & Co.

—Joseph Milner has brought suit against Kansas City for $15,000, for damages sustained in falling over an embankment left unguarded.

OHIO.

The grape crop of the Lake Erie Islands, this year, is estimated at 14,000 tons, worth, at the lowest prices, $600,000. The area cultivated is about 5,000 acres.

—The Hon. John S. Way, of Woodsfield, Judge of the Belmont and Monroe circuit, was found dead, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, in one of the streets of Woodsfield. The Barnesville *Enterprise* says: "He had been spending the latter part of the previous evening at Minsterman's Hotel, in company with friends, and was last seen alive by them when they bid him good-night. About 7 o'clock Wednesday morning the remains were discovered in the street leading from the hotel to the Judge's residence, and within fifty yards of his brother's door. He lay upon his back, sleeping the calm sleep of death, with his face and body covered with a mantle of snow, which had fallen after he died."

—Fred. Kolling, aged 60 years, of Toledo, slipped and fell from the roof of his house to the ground, on Tuesday last, breaking his neck.

—The wife of W. F. Comly, assistant editor of the Dayton *Journal*, died on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Comly was the daughter of the late Dr. John Steele, of Dayton.

COURT REPORTS.

Report of the Criminal Court Grand Jury—Full Endorsement of the Action of Mayor Mason and General Sheridan.

The Right of Women to Vote—Petition of Catharine V. Waite Against the Hyde Park Election Board.

The Board of Trade File a Bill to Enforce a Distribution of the Proceeds of Damaged Grain.

CRIMINAL COURT.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury concluded its labors shortly after 1 o'clock, returning into court eighty true bills, including four for murder and one for manslaughter, making in all eighty-seven indictments returned this term. Two of these indictments are against one person, an Italian by the name of Gregory Peri. No bill was found against Theodore N. Treat, who shot Colonel Grosvenor. Thirty other charges investigated were ignored. Before being discharged the grand jury made the following report:

The grand jury for November term, having now finished their labors, and being about to adjourn, would report to your Honor facts brought to their notice; and, in response to your able charge to us at the commencement of our term, beg to say that they have been mindful of its counsels, and that their action has not been without some painful and trying circumstances.

We desire to say that we fully endorse and commend the action of His Honor Mayor Mason in calling to his aid the services of Lieutenant General Sheridan; that we honor the wise discretion of our Mayor in thrusting aside the petty vanity of place and position, and summoning to his side the wisest counsels in our midst, and availing himself of their powerful aid in the appalling emergencies of the late conflagration.

In our opinion the thanks of the community are due to the Lieutenant General of the Army for the timely and efficient aid he afforded us in co-operation with the regular police force of our city, recognizing in his efforts no spirit of usurpation of law or authority, but, on the contrary, an unselfish desire to do a duty that the emergencies of the hour demanded, the assumption of which was a great relief to the anxieties of the people. In the discharge of the trying duties imposed on men under his charge, or rather of his subordinates, acting voluntarily under him, a citizen who unfortunately was found from home at a very unreasonable hour, was shot, and died in a few hours thereafter. We have given this sad case a patient and careful examination. We have had before us all those who had the slightest knowledge of the affair, and our deliberations have resulted in setting at liberty the young man who was the cause of the unfortunate occurrence. Not only were the captured villains in our jail turned loose, but the thieves and robbers of the land flocked to the carnival of flame. Numerous crimes, including many murders, committed during the fire, have been before us for examination. We feel convinced that nothing but the vigorous measures and strict surveillance of the police and military prevented further outrage, and instead of branding the acts of our Mayor and those who assisted him as criminal, we feel constrained to say that we deem their conduct to have been dictated by the highest regard for law and order.

We have further to report that a serious complaint was brought to our notice by a respectable citizen of Canada against the Managers and Warden of the County Hospital, who charges that a kinsman of his had died there recently, and that his remains had been stolen and could nowhere be found. We summoned before us the Warden and Managers and others, but could obtain no satisfactory account from any of them regarding the missing remains. The statute of our State does not seem to cover the case, therefore we can only censure these officers or managers for want of vigilance in the care of their dead. We recommend that the proper authority forthwith employ a night watchman to guard these premises, and take other proper measures to prevent a like occurrence in future, and the attention of our Legislature be called to the insufficiency of our statute in such cases.

The report was signed by twenty-one of the grand jurors. Two members of the body did not sign.

THE CHAPIN SHOOTING CASE.

Charles E. Chapin, policeman, having been re-indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon upon the driver of a water cart, whom he shot because he did not, in such speed as the policeman required, move from the railway track, the grand jury passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissioners be requested to suspend Charles E. Chapin from duty until after his trial for assault with a deadly weapon upon John Coughlin.

NOTICE.

Prisoners who are under indictments will be arraigned on Wednesday.

PETIT JURY EMPANELLED.

The petit jury came into this court yesterday, and were created into an organized body, so far as to place those who had no acceptable excuses upon the regular panel. They were then adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, at which time the trial of prisoners will commence.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE.

An alternative writ of mandamus was sued out, allowed and made returnable on Monday next, in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Jameson, upon which it is proposed to venture the question of the right of women to vote in this county.

Catharine V. Waite, calling to her aid the statute which allows, in certain cases, the use of the people's name, filed her petition against James R. Stanley, H. R. Stebbins, and Joseph B. Lewis, Board of Registry for the First Election District of Hyde Park, for a *mandamus* to compel them to place her name upon the registry books as a legal voter in said town. Mrs. Waite, in her petition, states that she is a resident of, and freeholder in, the town of Hyde Park, a citizen of Illinois, and of the United States of America, having resided in the State, county, town, and district the time necessary to qualify a voter. She states that upon the last day of October she presented to the Board of Registry, which was then in session, her application to be registered, in the following words:

Catharine V. Waite, above the age of twenty-one years, married, a freeholder and resident of Cook County, Illinois, a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, having resided in the State of Illinois one year previous to making this application, also having resided in this election district thirty days continuously previous to this time, claims the right, and makes this her application, to be registered as a legal voter in the First Election District of the town of Hyde Park, Cook County, Illinois, at the same time expressing her willingness to take the oath, at the proper time, which is prescribed by the tenth section of the election law of the State of Illinois, passed February 12, 1849, or by any other law now in force.

Whereupon the board refused to register her name, and, upon request, reduced their refusal into written form as follows:

We, the subscribers, Inspectors of election at the First Election District of said town, acting as a Board of Registry, hereby decline and refuse to enroll the name of Catharine V. Waite, and Ruth [illegible] as voters at the election to be held at the Town Hall in said town, on the 7th day of November, 1871, as required to do by the within application presented to us this day.

MORTGAGE SALE DELAYED.

An injunction issued upon the complaint of Adelaide Jackson to restrain Henry W. Martin from making sale under power contained in a mortgage of the premises known as No. 222 Fourth avenue.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were instituted as follows:

—John B. Curtiss and others against James E. Tyler, George B. and William G. E. Pope; demand, $5,000.

—Horace M. Singer against Philip M. Dater, W. J. Whaling, Martin P. Mabery, and E. P. Whaling; demand, $3,000.

—F. H. Winston against Joseph Ullman; demand, $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A BILL FOR A DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS OF DAMAGED GRAIN.

A bill was filed on the part of the Board of Trade as against unknown parties, under which to procure a decree for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of damaged grain, the result of the late fire. The board represents that it has a corporate existence, and avers that there was lately a fire in the city of Chicago ["Sit down and I'll tell you all about it"] which destroyed a considerable quantity of grain, amounting in the aggregate to over a million bushels, stored as follows: in the Galena Elevator, 265,000 bushels; H. Wheeler Elevator, 209,000 bushels; Munger & Armour's Elevator, about 315,000 bushels; National Elevator, 170,000 bushels, and Central Elevator A about 300,000 bushels. This grain was owned by a great number of parties, unknown, resident here and elsewhere, a great part of it being insured. After the fire was greatly extinguished much of the grain was found to be not wholly destroyed, but, being on fire, its removal became necessary. Wherefore, upon request, they cared for it, saved such as they could, and, upon advertisement, sold it, causing notices to be sent to the Boards of Trade of all adjoining grain markets. The sale was by auction, and there was realized, as proceeds, $6,[illegible]6.21, which, less the amount of $5,245.90, is on hand to be distributed.

Reconstructing the City.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an old citizen, who has, for the last twenty years, done his share toward building up Chicago, permit me to submit my plan of reconstructing this city. Let the General Assembly ordain to the effect:

First. That, in all large cities, there must be set apart an inner or central district, comprising at least one-third of the area of the entire city, in which the erection of buildings of any kind with outer walls of inflammable material is strictly forbidden.

Second. That throughout said city no building with inflammable outer walls be constructed higher than twenty feet to the peak of the roof, or over a larger area of ground than 2,000 square feet, unless (in such latter case only) the same be divided by one or more twelve-inch brick walls, reaching in every direction at least three feet beyond the outlines of such building.

Third. That all roofing material employed, throughout such city, shall be of incombustible material.

Fourth. That, through the effect of this very act, the limits of such fire-proof district shall extend outward in every direction in from two to three years, each extension comprising a certain number of—say two—squares.

Fifth. That the gradual destruction of all wooden buildings be insured. All wooden buildings in the central half (to be defined by the Common Council) of the fire-proof district should be abolished within five years; the others within ten years; the abolition to keep pace with the gradual extension of the fire limits.

The Common Council to divide the city into three districts, to wit:

The *special fire limits*, in which the employment of inflammable material in or about the outer walls or roof of any building is strictly forbidden, to reach from Twenty-second street to Division, bounded west by Clark; from Twelfth street to Chicago avenue, bounded west by the river, from Van Buren to Fulton street, bounded west by Halsted.

The general fire limits to extend from the city limits to North avenue, bounded west by Wells street; from Twenty-second to Division street, bounded west by the river; from Twelfth street to Chicago avenue, bounded west by Reuben street.

The general limits to extend as ordained by the Assembly; the special limits to be extended as may be deemed expedient.

Lumber yards and dangerous factories to be excluded from the special limits. No shavings or other highly inflammable articles to remain anywhere loose over night under heavy penalties.

It is important that regulations should be as to thickness of division walls between stores, warehouses, and factory buildings (only these) in any part of the city. For the three upper stories such division walls should not be less than sixteen inches thick; for the next two stories below not less than twenty inches; for any more stories below not less than two feet. This, I believe, is all that is needed. If it be deemed advisable to legislate on the thickness of outer walls (of stores, warehouses, and factories only), let it be said that they must be as specified for division walls, excepting for the two upper stories, which might be twelve inches thick.

Any more legislation about the construction of buildings would be a sheer nuisance, because impracticable, and against the spirit of our institutions. Chicago has never suffered so much from insecurity of buildings as to demand legislation on this subject.

The above project is, I believe, simple, practicable, and radical, because tending straight to the desired end.

But more than this is needed. The city should build at once four stern-wheel boats, holding a large engine, with two to four pumps, and two miles of large sized hose, to be stationed upon the river at Wells street, Chicago avenue, Twelfth street, and Thirtieth street, respectively, and called into action upon all fires within their reach. Boats of this kind, with hand engines, have been in use, I believe, for over one hundred years, in many German cities; floating steam engines take their place now. The city of Berlin, for instance, relies mainly upon these boats for the suppression of possible conflagrations. The reader may readily conceive that the four floating engines proposed would most probably have prevented the fire from first crossing the river. Let us have the four boats without much loss of time.

F. BAUMANN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Old Wabash Avenue Methodist Church Dedicated to Postal Purposes.

Full Description of the Improvements and Changes Made in the Building.

The use of churches for postal purposes is not new in the history of our government. The most notable instance of this character is in New York, where the old Dutch Church, on Nassau street, has served as a Post Office for nearly twenty-five years. The epistolary business of the great metropolis is somewhat confined within this diminutive shell, but it will manage to creep on until the new building in the City Hall Park is completed. The postal business of Chicago is second only to that of New York. Even in the old structure on Dearborn street it was considerably hampered by limited quarters. In Burlington Hall, whither the Post Office was moved after the fire, to the disagreeables of contracted space and inconvenient appointments was added the disadvantage of remoteness from the centres of trade and population. Another removal, and a change which will be decidedly for the better, is not far in the future.

Our readers have already been informed that the new Post Office is to be the Methodist church, at the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue. As this sacred edifice will now have all the prominence of buildings devoted to such uses, and as that prominence is likely to continue for the next four years, a few words in regard to it will possess, perhaps, an ephemeral interest. Our city is yet too young to have historical buildings. The ecclesiastical Post Office in New York dates back to Colonial times. Our new Post Office has had only a brief existence of fifteen years. But as Chicago, like Byron, is old in deeds, not years, that period of time is not to be regarded as utterly contemptible. There are few things seemingly more incongruous than the putting of sacred things to base uses; the invasion of the chancel by secular business; the apparent profanation of the altar by offerings to Mammon; the perfuming of holy air with cigar smoke instead of the wonted frankincense. It seems strange that from the sanctuary whence emanated only messages of grace, there should issue course epistles in regard to pork, grain, and vegetables, and all the vulgar details of commercial life. The babble of clerks re-echoes noisily among grained arches, through which lately trembled the voice of prayer, or swelled the songs of praise. The odor of sanctity is gone. The hush of peace that prevailed through the long silent week days is rudely broken. The crowds that stream under the Gothic archway are widely in contrast with the well-ordered lines of well-dressed people who passed through the same portal in days that will not return. The man who in quiet Sabbaths in the past entered weekly to worship, now comes as a love-lorn damsel inquiring for love-letters. The pious elder who presided at class meeting with lengthened visage and unctuous manner, comes to the scene of his former religious musings with other looks upon his face, and other thoughts in his heart. The contrasts between the secular now and the religious then are strongly defined, and too numerous for the limits of an article like the present. The suggestions of the subject are almost as infinite as the letters that radiate from this great epistolary centre.

The church edifice is not a showy one, having been built before the era of ecclesiastical magnificence in Chicago had fairly commenced. It is of the drab Ohio sandstone, ornamented on the exterior by a few unpretending turrets. The style is Gothic, with small windows, such as are common in modern architecture. The interior is a little more ornate. There is some elegant carving, the paint is fresh, and the frescoing of the walls and panels of the ribbed roof still of bright, cheerful colors. The handsome stained windows will be removed, and white glass put in their places. The top of the large window in front, which is of chaste and beautiful design, will remain as most suggestive of the former history of the building. The entrance doors will not be altered, except that a storm door will be placed just within.

The main entrance is nearly on a level with the Sunday School room. Passing in from the street, the visitor will see directly in front of him the relief stamp department placed directly in the passage leading to the Sunday School room. At the right, in one of the small class rooms, will be located the registry department. The cashier's and accountants will be placed in the class-room at the left, leaving tolerably commodious quarters. Back of these, in the lecture or Sunday School room, will be the distributing department, which will have nearly all its former facilities. There will be five distributing cases here, of the usual character for papers, four for newspapers, and the other for letters. About the walls are the pigeon-holes for tags, arranged neatly and in order. The room is frescoed, but the work is not ornate, and the low windows are set with stained glass with dull colors, and of an inexpensive kind. This department will be quite as light and cheerful as the rooms devoted to this portion of the postal service usually are.

The department in the rear, at the right, formerly the largest class room of the church, will be used for the opening of the mails. It is not conveniently located for the purpose, the pouches having to be taken from the wagons on Harrison street and carried the entire width of the building before they can be opened. This arrangement, nevertheless, will have to answer for the present. At the rear of the distributing department, on the left, was the pastor's study. This will be used for the cancellation of stamps on newspapers.

The vestibule of the auditorium is reached from the entrance by two flights of stairs. The partition will be removed, throwing the vestibule and auditorium together, thus materially increasing the space. Just within this partition, as it now stands, is a semi-circular counter, where the private boxes and drawers will be located. These drawers will be limited in number to four hundred, it being the design of the Post Office Department to discourage this mode of delivery as much as possible, the carrier system being now deemed so perfect. A little to the left of the centre will be the wholesale stamp department. At the extreme left will be the room of the Assistant Postmaster, that of the Postmaster being directly behind it. The general delivery will be conveniently located. The top of the counter will be of black walnut, highly polished. The gallery, which extends on three sides of the building, will be appropriated to the uses of the carriers, of whom there are one hundred and ten—the old number. The front of the gallery will be topped with black walnut, upon which will be placed their cases, extending the entire length. Another row of cases will extend around the gallery, next to the wall, used for the same purpose. The general receptacle for carriers' matter will be above the main entrance. The galleries will be reached as formerly, and also by additional staircases rising from the place once occupied by the pulpit. With the new windows of white glass, the principal department will be light and airy and cheerful.

To increase the space, which will at the best be somewhat limited, a new building of two stories and a basement is to be erected in the rear, extending back to the alley. The basement will be used for coal, water closets, etc. The first story will be a receiving room, and the second will be given up to the Special Agent and his assistants, and to the railroad clerks. Upon the completion of this addition, postal matters will be discharged from the alley in the rear. From the first to the second story it will be raised by means of an elevator, where it will be taken and distributed to the carriers and to the private boxes.

The building will not be open to the public for two weeks. A further change is not likely to occur before the year 1875, as the new government buildings cannot possibly be completed until that year.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, November 20.

Lot 11 of Price's resubdivision of Lots 1 to 4, &c., in Ogden's first subdivision, s of railroad, in s e 1-4, n e 1-4, Sec. 24, 39, 13, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $800.

Prairie av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts, w f, 25x187 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $22,500.

Lots 42 to 48, in Block 2, in Boisey Bolivin's s w 1-4, Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,[illegible]0.

Lot 12, in Block 12, Bickerdike's Addition, being s f on West Indiana st, a Noble st, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $2,500.

Union st, s e cor of Kramer st, w f, 25x80 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,600.

Burling st, between Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 40x79 ft, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 32, in H. H. Walker's Blocks 11 and 12 in Smith's n e 1-4, n e 1-4, Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $3,000.

Market st, between Madison and Monroe sts, w f, 60x99 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $25,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 5, in Berdel's resubdivision, of w part Lot 5 in Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $800.

What Next?

Some people may have thought that JOHN V. FARWELL & Co. were promising more than they could perform in advertising that they would be in their own brick store by the 20th inst. See their advertisement in another column. Their new store is 55x130, three stories high, and walls two feet thick, and they are in it before the time stated—not only so, but they are building another, some feet, adjoining this, and both are to be five stories in height, and all to be ready on or before the 1st of February, giving them double the capacity of their old store. Fire seems to improve this firm. Chicago has a few more left in business circles of the same sort; and we can say to the trade of the Northwest, what they already know, that she will still maintain her position commercially. *The fire will not cripple this market.* Country merchants may make a note of this.

JOHN V. FARWELL & Co. are the oldest and largest wholesale dry goods house in the West.

BARRACK LIFE.

Inspection of the Quarters Furnished to the Sufferers by the Fire.

The Buildings Badly Constructed, and Productive of Sickness and Distress Among the Inhabitants.

Unsatisfactory Drainage—Defective Floors and Roofs—Overcrowded Apartments.

The sudden advent of freezing, bitter weather finds thousands of people in Chicago illy prepared for the rigors of winter, and it would seem that there must be intense suffering during the next four months in spite of all that can be done. It was with a view to seeing what had been done, what was being done, and what contemplated, that a TRIBUNE reporter, on Sunday, made an extended tour among the barracks erected by the Shelter Committee of the Relief Society for temporary homes for the people rendered houseless by the great fire. It was a good day to see the barracks at their best, as everybody was at home, and the general aspect of quiet and cleanliness might be expected to be much better than on a week day.

THE CENTRE AVENUE BARRACKS.

The barracks at the corner of Centre avenue and Harrison street were the first visited. These are like all the rest in general outward appearance, but an inspection in detail proves them to be, in nearly all respects, worse constructed than any of the others. The long sheds of rough pine lumber are divided into family apartments by a partition of undressed lumber running from the floor to the peak of the roof, and extending from end to end of the entire structure. Then the family rooms are made separate by upright partitions of rough boards as high as the eaves and reaching across to the central partition. This is all. It leaves the loft, from end to end, unbroken, the roof of the shed being the only upper ceiling, and

THE WIND SWEEPS THROUGH THE OPEN SPACE,

creating a draft which chills to the bone the wretched occupants, and brings in its train a perfect epidemic of colds, rheumatism, and pulmonary affections. The floors, made of the poorest quality of rough boards, abound in great cracks, through which the wind sucks up from beneath, neutralizing what little warmth the open lofts have allowed to remain. Dirty, squalid, half-clad children huddle about the small and only stove, which, even on Sunday, when the temperature was above the freezing point, utterly failed to supply a comfortable degree of warmth. In a few instances the occupants have purchased out of their scanty earnings a little lumber with which to put up a ceiling overhead, and this, together with a judicious application of rags to the cracks in the floor, renders the rooms perfectly comfortable, as the heat from the stove is retained. These improvements, however, have been made "without authority" from the Shelter Committee, and there seemed to be a general fear that they would all be torn down as soon as the fact came to the knowledge of the committee. What possible reason there could be for such a step is inconceivable. The committee should rather accept the suggestion, and at once make the alteration general. To do so, it is said, would require

A MILLION FEET OF LUMBER.

Very likely it would, but it would, at the same time, result in a saving of at least 50 per cent in fuel, not to mention the absolute certainty that, unless it is done, there will be horrible suffering in the barracks this winter, if not many cases of actual freezing to death. In a majority of cases the work would be done at odd hours by the male occupants, if the lumber were furnished them, and there is no doubt but that the result would be a large gain to the relief fund in the immense reduction in the quantity of fuel required to sustain warmth. There is some talk of laying new floors throughout, which would go far toward keeping out cold, but would be of no service in keeping in the heat, which can only be done by putting in ceilings.

While the tenements themselves are badly constructed, and poorly calculated to afford more than the poorest protection from a long, cold winter, their surroundings and accessories are still more unsatisfactory, showing a neglect which seems to be almost unpardonable. No drainage whatever has been provided, beyond a shallow gutter in which are thrown the slops from the houses, and in which the filthy accumulations stand stagnant. The sight and the odor are alike sickening, and it will be a wonder if the effect is not soon apparent in the death rate. The barracks are ostensibly under the inspection of the sanitary policemen in the employ of the Board of Health, but there are no evidences of the influence of these officials in keeping the premises in a healthy condition.

THE WORST FEATURE OF ALL,

however, are the water closets. Beside being situated within three or four feet of the dwellings, they are constructed roughly, and without any of the conveniences which ordinary decency demands. There are no provisions for privacy, and scarcely any for the separation of the sexes, while the interior arrangements are such as to leave children entirely out of the question, unless, indeed, the design was to provide facilities for innumerable "mysterious disappearances" among the juveniles. The consequence is, in the quarters of some of the least neat and orderly occupants, a condition of things simply beastly.

MADISON STREET BARRACKS.

At the barracks at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets there is also much room for improvements equally needed. The roofs require tightening to keep out the rain, which, during the storm of Saturday night, came through the cracks and seams, completely deluging the inhabitants. The lofts are divided here, but the work has been but roughly done, and needs a thorough going over. The same is true of the floors, which are very defective. In regard to water closets, the objections noted above hold good here, both as to location and plan of construction. So foul and dangerous to health has many of the tenements become in consequence, that the matter was made the subject of an elaborate report to the Board of Health, last week, by Dr. Adolphus, the Sanitary Inspector for that district. Steps are under advisement for the correction of the evils, and it is probable that something will be done in a few weeks.

WASHINGTON PLACE BARRACKS.

At the barracks in Washington Place, on the North Side, there was much complaint as to leaky roofs, and defective floors and partitions, and with plenty of reason, for much work must be done at once to render the houses habitable this winter. The sanitary arrangements here are a decided improvement over those at the two other localities noted above, and the place presents a neat and respectable appearance. The reason for this probably may be traced to the character of the occupants, nearly all of whom are of that class of North Siders so thrifty and prosperous before the fire.

CLYBOURNE AVENUE BARRACKS.

The best arranged of all the barracks are those at the intersection of Clybourne avenue and Halsted street. Some tightening up will be needed in the buildings to exclude rain and frost, but the general plan of the barracks is admirable. Although situated on low ground, good drainage is obtained by ditches of suitable size in front of the doors, the earth thus dug up being banked up against the buildings—a valuable idea, which seems not to have occurred to the builders of the other barracks. But it is not yet too late to carry it into effect, and it should be done at once. A complete system of sidewalks has been adopted, whereby both neatness and convenience are cheaply attained. Instead of being placed directly against the dwellings, the water closets have been located several rods distant. Large sign-boards indicate for whom intended, and the interior arrangements are quite unobjectionable. These barracks now contain 125 families, with an average of from five to six persons each, and eighty more families are waiting until buildings are constructed for their accommodation.

HOW THEY LIVE.

Life in the barracks is not especially attractive or enjoyable, even under the most favorable circumstances. Filth and squalor are the rule, and any approach to neatness and comfort the exception. A family—it may be of nine persons—is crowded into an apartment scarcely large enough to contain the bed and stove. In some cases a small bedroom is partitioned off and supplied with two-story bunks, but as a general thing the people eat and sleep in the same room, and not uncommonly in the same bed. There is no pretense at the most ordinary cleanliness of person or surroundings. Parents and children are alike ragged and dirty, and the floors and wood-work denote the utter disuse of broom or scrubbing. The joint odors of stale cookery and personal uncleanliness fill the room, and the visitor's offended nostrils compel him to beat a retreat before he has half finished his investigations. Drunkenness, debauchery and theft run riot, and it not unfrequently happens that a family of quietly-disposed people find themselves adjoining the apartments of a party of wretches whose drunken brawls are brought shockingly close to them, as nothing but a rough board partition, full of wide cracks, separate the two households. The children, half clad and wholly unwashed, lead a fearful life of it. "It's purty hard on the young 'uns," said the father of five, aged from one to seven years, whose hollow eyes and pinched cheeks, as they shivered around the stove, were pitiful to see. There are occasional examples of neatness and taste—a few pictures, a bit of matting or carpet, a sewing machine, and a sofa saved from the fire, skillfully arranged in the small room; but these are exceptional cases. The general condition is one of poverty, degradation, and distress. In all cases where any member of the family is able to work, they are not allowed to draw rations, fuel only being furnished. There is no arrangement by which they may buy of the Relief Society their provisions at actual cost, but they must go to the groceries and pay the large profits of the retailer. Were the self-supporting poor permitted to avail themselves of the low prices paid by the society, the cost of living would be largely reduced, and the surplus might be applied toward the purchase of shoes and flannels for the little ones. The interest of several gentlemen has been aroused in the matter, and it is probable that an effort will be made to induce the Relief Society to permit the purchase of provisions at cost by those of the poor from whom gratuitous relief is now withheld. The existing plan of relief admits of many needed improvements, and it has been the purpose of this article not to find fault, or to locate blame, but simply to direct attention to those evils and deficiencies which most require a prompt and thorough remedy.

Combination in Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is it possible that the most valuable of our population can be swept away, and no suggestion or thought of a broader and more comprehensive plan of building up again enter into our calculations?

It is time, and there is no better opportunity than the present for individuals to combine their means, and with ample funds thus accumulated, cover the ground of the burnt district with business and residence blocks that shall be at once substantial, commodious, and ornamental.

One hundred and fifty men, with $2,000 each, joining their means, will make up a fund of $300,000. That amount would be sufficient for the erection and equipment of a palatial residence of, say, one-third of a square block in dimension, embracing store-rooms underneath, from which an annual income in rent fees would be drawn upon, to pay the expenses of running the combined establishment, in favor of the contributors, who would each enjoy a suite of rooms, and all the general advantages of dining, reading, social rooms, parlors, &c.

On the basis of 150 families of four persons each, considered separately, 150 houses would be necessary, with 150 kitchens, requiring as many servant-girls and separate kitchen-ries; 150 arrangements for fires, and men to work about the premises; necessary paraphernalia and nervous care for domestic use and comfort, etc. Here is an indefinite but enormous outlay of money and time for meagre and unsatisfactory returns, with especial reference to that part of household duty confided to servant-girls, upon whose competency and fidelity so much depends.

By adoption of the contrary plan, the servant-girl difficulty would be settled for the families whose occupancy of a single magnificent structure in the centre of the population would command for them a scientific scheme of cookery, under one educated and experienced head. A hundred and forty-nine houses, together with the lots they stand on, and everything appertaining, would be dispensed with, and much ground could be turned over to landlords by the victims of real-estate speculation.

By separate action, it is simply impossible for any man or family to surround itself with social advantages and sanitary conveniences at the same time.

I leave you to infer how the combination plan would bring relief to hands now tied down to drudgery, and brains now employed in anything but intellectual or educative pursuits.

Let me add, in this general suggestion, my conviction that it is no less a Christian duty than a Christian work to furnish the people with good and altogether comfortable homes. No person ever amounts to much in this world whose body is not well housed, or whose mind is distracted by physical discomforts. These are sources of great suffering and demoralization.

OGDEN WHITLOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE SUICIDE.

Facts Concerning the Life and Death of Mr. G. C. Martin—The Sad Result of Wine, Women, and Faro.

Brief mention was made in this paper some days ago of the suicide of a young man named G. C. Morton, at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted streets. At that time the mere facts of his death were published, but the Burlington *Hawkeye* furnishes some facts connected with his life which establish his identity with the jovial "Mort" who was so popular with the gay boys of the Chicago *Times* less than a year ago.

Morton was a young man of considerable ability, and a hearty, reckless sort of fellow. Through the influence of General M. F. Force, of Ohio, under whom he served in the army, he obtained the position of General Freight Agent on the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, a position which he filled very creditably. Having plenty of money, and being of a generous, careless nature, he fell into habits which, to say the least, were questionable. His visits to Chicago were the signal for the "boys" above alluded to to indulge in a spree of the most appalling dimensions. His stay here was an uninterrupted revel, and when his funds gave out, and his system began to yield, Morton would go back to business as "straight as a string," and continue to be the affable, jolly, and valuable railroad man. Gradually these dissipations began to be more frequent. From *Times* editors he sank to gamblers, and wine and women were given up for the excitements of the gaming table. His employers remonstrated, but, finding it useless, discharged him. Then he obtained a situation with the St. Louis Eastern Road, but his proximity to Chicago gave him an opportunity to qualify for a discharge, which he made speedy use of. He returned to Burlington a few weeks ago, and, disposing of his property, went to Vermont to pay a last visit to his mother. He returned once more to Chicago and applied for employment with the Blue Line Transportation Company, but he had degenerated under the combined attacks of faro, whiskey, and bad companions of the other sex, and the company rejected him. Whether he applied to his journalistic friends is not known. Guy had left for the East; Charles was in Milwaukee, but "Blank" still remained. It appears that he did not obtain any pecuniary assistance from the latter gentleman. Meeting Mr. Putnam, of Burlington, at the Tremont House, he borrowed $5 of him, wherewith he paid his hotel bill and bought the morphine which a few hours later placed him beyond the reach of epitaphs.

RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of the 17th, says: "On the 11th inst., the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad Company voted in favor of a lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Through an inaccurate report, many journals have it the Philadelphia & Wilmington. Although by railroad men this mistake would be instantly seen, still, at a distance and by the general community, it would easily be accepted, and prove in many ways annoying. We have the best authority for saying that there is no ground for any report of either the lease or sale of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad at present to any party."

—One of the most important and promising of the many new railroad enterprises of Illinois is the Pekin & Mississippi line. This line runs from Pekin northwest, through Hollis and Tivoli, to Farmington, whence it runs almost due west to Fort Madison, on the Mississippi River.

—The final survey has been made on the Iowa Pacific Railroad, and the route is better in all respects than that surveyed before. The work will probably be completed on the road in Ida County this year, and east of Fort Dodge it is progressing so rapidly that the whole line [illegible] Wells to Fort Dodge will be graded by spring.

—It is now proposed to construct the projected Topeka, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad on the narrow-gauge principle. It will begin 25 miles southwest of Topeka, on Soldier Creek, where it will form a junction with the Kansas Central. Its other Kansas terminus will be a few miles southeast of Fort Scott.

—Through postal cars—the first introduced into Minnesota—will soon be put on the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, running by way of Winona and the Eastern Connection, and thence to Milwaukee. Sixteen mail-agents will be employed on these cars, ten of whom will be selected from Wisconsin and six from Minnesota. Captain J. S. Elwell, of La Crosse—at present acting as Special Agent at Chicago, and a very competent man—has been chosen to superintend the line.

—The *Ohio State Journal* of the 17th says: "The Fremont & Sandusky Railway Company yesterday filed its papers of incorporation at the Secretary of State's office. The road begins at the city of Fremont, and passes through the counties of Sandusky and Erie, and terminates at the city of Sandusky, in the county last mentioned. The company has a capital of $500,000. The corporators are R. P. Buckland, E. F. Dickinson, William E. Haynes, George Engler, C. O. Tillotson, and C. Edgerton."

POLITICAL.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 17th says: "The constitutional amendment, authorizing the State to incur a further indebtedness of $250,000 for certain public buildings, has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. The other constitutional amendment, prohibiting the Legislature from repealing the tax on railroad earnings without the approval of the people, has been as overwhelmingly adopted."

—The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger*, in answer to insinuations that the Hon. James F. Wilson is only a candidate for United States Senator to cause a diversion in favor of Mr. Allison, states that Mr. Wilson is a candidate for the office in good faith, and will remain so until the matter is determined by the Legislature.

—Mr. Hiester Clymer is named as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

—An election will probably be held in Georgia on the first Tuesday of December, to choose a successor to Governor Bullock, the House of Representatives having passed a bill to that effect.

—Harwich is the only town in Massachusetts which gave a majority to the prohibitory candidate for Governor, and Stoneham is the only town which gave a majority to the labor reform candidate.

—The vote of Marshpee, Mass., is the same as last year—thirty for the Republican candidate for Governor, and none for any other.

—Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has written a letter, which has been printed, in which he says: "Realizing the sinister use that was being made of insinuations and innuendo about the ordinary courtesies of entertainment, and not feeling willing that our great State should be put to the defence in regard to the character of its Executive, but rather that it should stand above suspicion and above even malignity, I determined some time since to vindicate this reputation by habits of total and entire abstinence."

PERSONAL.

Dr. Douglas R. Bannan, of the United States Navy, died at Philadelphia on the 11th inst.

—Sir Roderick Murchison appointed Professor Archibald Geikie, of Edinburg, his literary executor, and left him a legacy of $1,000, for which favor the Professor will write his life. To the institution with which he was connected he has left the snuff-box, and the magnificent Siberian aventurine vase, mounted on a porphyry pedestal, presented to him by the late Emperor of Russia. He has also left to the same institution his valuable gold and platinum plate.

—Horace Greeley was actually seen attired in a "swell" coat among the frivolous throng at a fashionable wedding, last week.

—Charles Walewski, son of Count Walewski and the celebrated Rachel, the actress, has enlisted as a private soldier in the French army.

—The body of a Mrs. Wilson, at Lockport, N. Y., who was buried forty years ago, has been exhumed entire and found turned to stone, weighing about 500 pounds. It has been reinterred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

—The Norwich (Conn.) *Advertiser* considers E Pluribus Unum a good name for the son of a Mormon.

—Cardinal Antonelli has not grown thin on asceticism. He is now dreadfully persecuted with gout and other ailments engendered by luxurious living.

—Notwithstanding his alleged poverty, the ex-Emperor Napoleon has sent a million francs to the Pope.

—The last article that reached print from the unfortunate Fred W. Loring was, by a curious coincidence, entitled "Into the Valley of Death," descriptive of his journey into the bloody Indian grounds.

—M. De Lesseps, in spite of the ill reports concerning the Suez Canal, declares that he will never permit it to fall into English hands.

—In 1841, the following advertisement appeared in the New Orleans *Picayune*: "Five Dollars Reward—Run away from the subscriber on the 2nd of November last, the negro boy Oscar Dunn, an apprentice to the plastering trade. He is of griffe color, between 16 and 17 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. All persons are cautioned not to harbor said boy, under penalty of the law. Wilson & Patterson, corner St. John and Common streets." The negro boy Oscar Dunn is now Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

—Colonel James M. Sanderson, late of New York city, and proprietor of the Langham Hotel, London, died on Thursday night, of disease of the heart, at the age of 59 years. He was a native of Philadelphia, a son of a well-known hotel-keeper of the same name, and nephew of Professor John Sanderson, remembered for his "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" and of that lively book, plagiarized by Jules Janin, "The American in Paris." Colonel Sanderson was carefully educated for a professional position, but preferred to pursue the career of Brillat-Savarin, in devoting himself to the study of cooking as a matter of taste and science. He came to New York many years ago, and found a position in the New York Hotel as caterer and *maître de cuisine*. The close of the war loosened his relations with Mr. Cranston at the moment that the company owning the Langham Hotel in London were seeking a superintendent of that enterprise, and they secured the service of Colonel Sanderson, whose management conducted the enterprise to a high pitch of prosperity. Colonel Sanderson will be remembered by military men as having been intrusted by Secretary Stanton with the superintendence of "cookery" for the Army of the Potomac during its advance on Richmond. It may be added that the Colonel was captured by the Southerners, and was long detained as a prisoner.

Fire Limits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I agree with the committee that no more frame buildings should be erected in Chicago. The ordinance should be in general terms only, that all buildings hereafter erected should have their exterior walls of brick, stone, or other incombustible materials; no shingled roof of wood. Composition roofs may be allowed, provided they are enclosed by firewalls eighteen inches high on all sides; wooden cornices and French roofs allowed when the top of cornice is over fifty feet, or top of roof over fifty feet above the sidewalk grade. When above that height, to be [illegible]. This is all that is required, and if rigidly enforced will be of greater value than detailed ordinances which no one will pay any attention to, and will cause endless litigation, and a jury always against them.

Leave the thickness of the walls, and all other matters of construction to the owners and architects, to the insurance agents, and, if necessary, to a jury of experts in any case where a flagrant violation of required permanence is done or attempted.

It is not required for any public good that all walls one story high shall be twelve-inch thick, or that a two-story dwelling shall have sixteen-inch walls in first story, and twelve [illegible] (and that specify that a frame building must be enclosed with a four-inch wall of brick without regard to height). The laboring and middling classes must have dwellings at low cost. Let us copy Baltimore and Philadelphia in this regard; they are of brick exclusively, and they build brick houses that a poor man can afford to live in, and have the entire house to himself. I do not believe in tenement houses, and we shall not be driven to build sixstory houses with walls two feet thick, to herd the people in them from ten to twenty families in a house. We have plenty of room for all to have a house of their own; we should build in blocks and isolate the buildings. This is the practice in both those cities; there are many buildings in both, more two stories high, having party walls of brick work only, four inches thick. I lived in a house in 1832, in that city, the joists of such buildings, of [illegible] touch each other on the walls, but it covered with slate roofs, such buildings would resist the spreading of fires except from the immediately adjoining building; and for the same accommodation they can be built at less cost than isolated one-story frame cottages, and would be greatly superior, on account of warmth and durability.

For this reason I object to any specification in the ordinance in regard to thickness of walls. In our commercial centre it is also objectionable. In an office building should have the same strength that would be proper for the storage of iron, or that on a twenty feet wide one should be obliged to build two walls two feet thick, leaving 16 feet for the store; and the adjoining building with same walls would make four feet of masonry between the store. No general rule can be given, except for thickness of walls by their height, as the length has much to do with their stability. A wall 100 feet long, without transverse walls connected with it, would fall much sooner in case of fire than a wall of less thickness of shorter length, or connected by transverse walls. Again, the enclosing of area, occupied great height without lateral support, except at the base and top, will not have their thickness regulated by their height simply; but are proportioned [illegible] rules known to architects, and [illegible] which promiscuous committees are not supposed to be familiar. And further, the front and rear walls, resting on slight piers or iron columns in the basement or first story, do not require to be so thick as other walls; the floors of the buildings do not rest upon them, and any superfluous masonry is simply a bad investment on the part of the owner. It is simply a slander to say that the business portion of our city was not substantially built. The business blocks put up in the last fifteen years were not only equal in strength to any defect in its construction, unless blown down while in the process of erection, but none have failed on account of the thickness of their walls. Many of our old-fashioned buildings had walls of extraordinary thickness, yet they to-day lie as low as their neighbors. I therefore respectfully insist that a general ordinance be given us against frame buildings, and leave the details of construction to the owners, who have as much at stake that their buildings should have foundations and thickness to insure safety and stability to their buildings.

No one has more reason to regret the calamity that has befallen our city than I, and no one would go further to avoid the danger of a repetition; but I do not propose to get crazy about it, and pull down all the bay windows, porticoes, and wooden cornices, and prohibit any other thing put up. Such a course would be a stigma upon our very extraordinary Fire Department, with its scores of steam fire engines. Bay windows and piazzas are useful, and ornamental to our streets, and but little if any, exposed to fire. I believe the Fire Department can take care of them. I submit, therefore, that we be allowed to build bay windows and wooden cornices, piazzas, &c., at not over certain heights, so as to be within easy reach, and that above certain moderate heights, we make the buildings as near fire proof and independent of said department as possible. Very respectfully,

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

Another Note from Mr. Timothy Wright.

CHICAGO, Nov. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: One word more in reply to what you say on the subject of my letter. If the railroad companies will pay the $800,000 for the three squares only, and the city can reserve all the riparian rights outside of them to the new outer harbor, with convenient access through Randolph, Washington, Madison and Monroe streets, then it may be as well or better to do as you suggest; but from the very nature of the case this is impossible. The possession of the three squares, or of the outer or east half of them, by the railroad companies, for depot purposes, virtually carries the riparian and other rights; these companies so understand it, and are negotiating with that end clearly in view, I have no doubt.

If it was a question of depot or no depot anywhere in Chicago, and there was a rival city bidding by trying to bribe those companies, by magnificent gifts of grounds, to leave Chicago and go to them, your argument in favor of the gift might be a good one—but that is not this case. It is quite as much interest to these companies to secure the best central location in Chicago, as it is for the city to have them; if they can still themselves better anywhere in Chicago than to locate on the lake shore on the terms proposed, why not let them? The city at large will be equally the gainer. Some private interests may suffer, and other private interests be benefited by the degree. As a property-holder in the old central, and the South Division, and near to the proposed new depot, I am willing to abide the consequences rather than the city should lose the million and a half of dollars asked by my proposal, believing, as I do, that in the end all the railroad companies will be equally well accommodated, and without much increase of cost.

TIMOTHY WRIGHT.

Law Reform.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In imitation, I think, of the course pursued by the Law Reform Commissioners of Maryland, would it not be well for the committee appointed by the Legislature, on the motion of Hon. W. H. King, to draft and publish a set of questions, covering the investigation they propose to make, number them, and publish them for answer by anyone who saw fit so to do, or address them to particular individuals. It seems to me that this would facilitate the investigation, save the time of the committee and those who desire to give it their views, and enable many more to be heard than can in any other way, as these answers would be made upon the leisure and convenience of those making them, and therefore be more brief and better considered than in oral addresses to the committee would be.

W. T. B.

When Will it Pay?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Immediately after the fire the Great Western Insurance Company, of Chicago, rushed into print, announcing its ability to pay all its losses, and boastingly asked for new business on the ground of its solvency, and its good faith to its customers. Will you, if you can, tell us losers when that company will begin to pay its policy-holders? A payment would be a novelty.

MANY SUFFERERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

Von Beust's Downfall.

From the New York Evening Post.

The latest accounts from Vienna explain the downfall of Count von Beust. It seems that the Emperor refused to dismiss the Hohenwart Cabinet, at the urgent request of the Chancellor, but he consented to dismiss it after a long interview with the Hungarian Prime Minister, who, no doubt Andrassy, persuaded the Emperor to try the experiment of conciliating the Czechs for the first time to Hungarian interests. But Joseph would thus at once lose the whole of the Czechs by sacrificing the man whom they most of all, and keep the German Liberals in power. Von Beust evidently counted on his own strength. He exulted openly, as if the Emperor had seconded, as he believed, all his wishes, while in reality the Hungarian Prime Minister had already been made Chancellor of the Empire. Count Andrassy had been desirous of urging the Emperor to appoint a successor in the place of Beust, and so to stop the quarrels of the Czechs and Germans, and had proposed that Francis Deak, for Chancellor, knowing that Deak would not accept, and then he would himself be appointed. It remains to be seen whether he deceived and humiliated ex-Chancellor will accept a position under his former subordinate as Austrian Minister to London.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

In finance we note a little more activity in the demand for money, owing due chiefly to the increasing movement of the hog crop and a continuance of the grain movement, which is now fully equal to what it has been at this season in any previous year. The aggregate of deposits held by the banks has diminished considerably during the last week, but several of the National Banks are still burdened with money for which they can find no safe employment, so that in some cases they have cash and available exchange to the extent of from 70 to 80 per cent of their deposits. This, however, is not the case with all the banks, and it appears probable that the increasing demand for accommodation in the grain and provision trade will soon relieve even many of those that have the largest amount of unemployed money.

Exchange is rather more freely offered from day to day, as the Eastward shipments of provisions increase. New York bills were sold to-day at par between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

There is a moderate movement of currency toward the country, but as it is increasing it seems not improbable that currency will be brought here from New York within a week.

In regard to the probable demands on New York for currency, we quote the following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th:

The following statement of the October earnings of a number of prominent Western railroads will be read with more interest than usual, because it shows the effect of the fire in this city. We have reason to believe, however, that the November earnings will show a reverse effect, and will be larger than during the same month in 1870:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

A decision has just been made in New York in the case of the National Bank of Commerce against the National Mechanics' Banking Association, and a decision has been rendered by Judge Monell.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

LATER.

There was nothing doing in the afternoon. The wheat market was nominal at $1.22 1-2 bid for December.

Chicago Daily Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 20.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been .... There was little doing in the cattle market to-day. The attendance was slim, and the few who did "enter an appearance" did not seem inclined to operate beyond meeting actual necessities, and trade dragged throughout.

The Chicago Lumber Market.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

Hebrew Names.

Prevalence of Glanders Among Horses in Boston.

DEATH IN THE HERRING-KEG.

Poisoned Food Sent all Through the United States.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 18.

Officer Deery reported last evening to Sergeant Smink, at the Church Street Station, that one person had died, and another was sick, from eating poisoned Dutch herrings. On this information, Captain Cherry personally made an investigation. He ascertained that a few days ago the steamer Deruiter arrived at Pier 3, North River, from Bremen, with an assorted cargo, including 6,000 kegs of Dutch herrings. The Deruiter plies between New York and German ports. Her principal freight is generally Dutch herrings, mackerel, and other foreign fish.

The Deruiter left Bremen some four weeks ago. When about one week or so outside of New York the Deruiter encountered very heavy seas. The steamer foundered and her cargo was displaced. On the same deck where the herrings were stored there were fifty casks of arsenic.

The lurching of the steamer broke about 2,000 kegs of herrings, which were scattered in every direction. The heavy casks of arsenic were also driven about, and one of them struck against something which stove a hole in it. The arsenic was scattered about, and on investigation it was found that about one-fourth of the cask had been emptied. It is said that the officers set the sailors to work to pick up the herrings and repack them in kegs. The steamer arrived four or five days ago at this port. The officers feared that they would be held responsible for the damage done, and it is said that they resolved to keep the matter quiet.

When the steamer reached New York a cooper was engaged, who has since been hard at work, with others, inside the steamer, packing the herrings. No outsider was allowed to go on board, and stevedores were also kept at a distance from the room where the stevedores were at work. One stevedore, however, heard something about arsenic mixed up with herrings, and being more intelligent than the average, he obtained some important clues, and was of great service to Captain Cherry in his investigation.

The herrings were soon sent to the various assignees, who, of course, were unaware that the herrings had been poisoned. The following firms have received portions of the cargo: Frederick Neff, 75 Pearl street, 380 kegs; Louis Rosenstein & Co., 341 Greenwich street, 600 kegs; Rosenstein Brothers, 323 Greenwich street, 3,440 kegs; Henry Sellman, 159 Duane street, 440 kegs; Fleischman & Ulrich, 41 South William street, 210 kegs; Vanderhorst & Boegler, 12 Beaver street, 350 kegs, and 480 kegs remain on the pier, with 50 casks of arsenic. No doubt a large part of these herrings have already been sold to retailers or shipped to all parts of the country. The mortality may be fearful if the people are not promptly cautioned to leave Dutch herrings alone. These herrings are mostly consumed by the German people, and large quantities are shipped daily to the West. It was by a mere accident that Officer Deerey discovered the circumstances related. While the officer was on duty in West street, near Pier 3, he met a lad named Callahan, of 4 Greenwich street. The officer knew the lad, and Callahan told him that his young brother, Patrick, complained of a pain in the head after he had eaten some Dutch herrings which he found at Pier 3, where a European steamer was unloading a large quantity of them. Believing that something was wrong, the officer went to Callahan's house. He found Patrick in great pain. Patrick said that a short time ago, hearing that a lot of Dutch herrings were lying around loose at Pier 3, he went there and got some. Since that night he has been unwell. With these facts in his possession, the officer repaired to the station and reported accordingly. Captain Cherry stationed officers at Pier 3 with instructions not to allow anything to be removed.

Patrick Barry, aged 18, died suddenly yesterday at 16 West street. It is believed that he died from eating the poisoned Dutch herrings. Dr. Healey attended Barry, and gave his opinion that Barry died from apoplexy. The police doubt Dr. Healey's conclusion, but do not feel warranted to say that Barry died from eating the poisoned herrings. The belief among Barry's friends is that he did die from eating poisoned herrings.

Barry was a slender lad, aged 18, and from the appearance of the body would be supposed to be the last subject for apoplexy.

TWEED'S BANKS.

Failure of the Guardian Savings Institution—The Public Funds its Main Support—Their Withdrawal and its Consequent Collapse.

From the New York Times, Nov. 18.

A further exemplification of the manner in which the people's money has been used to further the ends of the rascals who recently had control of the City Government is given in the collapse of the Guardian Savings Institution, which occurred yesterday. This was a concern organized with William M. Tweed as President, ostensibly for the purpose of preserving, upon the usual terms, the moneys that should be deposited with it for safe keeping. Located in the midst of a quarter inhabited by people who barely earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows, it held forth to this class an inducement of which the more thrifty among them availed themselves with confidence that their hard earnings would be ready at their call on the rainy day for which they laid them by. The fact is that this institution was incorporated in 1868 for the express purpose of securing the manipulation of city funds, with a view to enriching the knaves, chief among whom was its President, in whose hands the city finances and the affairs of the bank were alike placed. The event proves that without this aid the bank is unable to pay one of its smallest depositors.

Deputy Comptroller Green's recent investigations led him to think it desirable that a certain fund, belonging to the people, of which Wm. M. Tweed had kindly taken charge in this Guardian Saving Institution, should be removed with all possible despatch from that to another place of deposit. To be plain, Mr. Green had no confidence in the institution presided over by Tweed, and he accordingly resolved to remove the fund—if he could—to the Union Trust Company for safe-keeping. The fund in question is a special one, consisting of moneys left by deceased persons without relatives, which are taken in trust for the public, and deposited in the name of the Public Administrator, who has general control of the fund, but it cannot be drawn except by warrant of the Comptroller.

On Thursday, Mr. Green issued his warrant authorizing the Union Trust Company to withdraw and take into their keeping this fund, amounting to $65,000. Yesterday afternoon the Comptroller—who had no direct communications with the Guardian Savings Institution—received a note from the Union Trust Company conveying the intelligence that the check was unpaid and his warrant dishonored.

The officers of the Guardian Savings Institution declare that they have abundant assets, consisting of bonds, mortgages, &c., which cannot be negotiated at once. For the sake of the numerous humble depositors, it is to be hoped that this may turn out to be the case.

The Guardian Savings Institution, which is located at No. 164 Chatham street, is one of recent creation, having been incorporated so late as 1868, with Wm. M. Tweed, its founder, as President. The present amount of assets has been ascertained to be $600,000.

On Thursday Mr. J. Gill, a depositor to an inconsiderable amount, determined to withdraw his deposits from the institution, and made application accordingly. The demand was met with the reply that the bank was unable to pay, no funds for the purpose being available. Mr. Gill took immediate steps to secure his deposits, and through his lawyers, Messrs. Devlin, Miller & Trull, obtained an order from Judge Barnard appointing Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan Receiver.

To the credit of one of the Trustees of the bank, Mr. Walter Roche, a man of great wealth, it should be mentioned that he came forward, yesterday, and made a deed of trust to Messrs. Devlin, Quinlan, and James Lynch, of abundant real estate, unencumbered, to fully secure the Foundling Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in the city of New York, and others, who, at his instance, had become depositors in this bank.

The California Earthquakes.

The following is an extract from the annual report of the United States Surveyor General for California, for the year ending June 30, 1871:

From time to time, the inhabitants of California are startled by these sudden and terrible phenomena.

There are many who turn pale at the mere mention of "earthquake," and many there are who much prefer a residence in an humble wooden cottage to dwelling in a lofty palatial edifice, although it be built of marble, for predictions are not wanting that some day the city of San Francisco will share the melancholy fate of the ancient cities of the plain.

I shall endeavor to show, by the light of history, that these predictions are not well founded.

As before remarked, the shocks of 1800, 1808 and 1812, appear to have been about equal in force to the shock of 1868.

Thus we find that, while several earthquakes have occurred in California during the period of a century, of equal strength, probably, with the shock of 1868, it seems that there have been none of greater severity.

It is fair, then, to consider the shock of 1868 as a standard of the maximum force of earthquakes occurring in California during the last hundred years.

On the hypothesis that earthquakes are the result of natural laws, which operate with some degree of regularity, it may be fairly presumed that a period of one hundred years would, in all probability, give the extreme limit of the result of the action of those laws.

Hence, having learned from reliable history, and from observation, the maximum strength of earthquakes in California during a century past, we may from these data, with some degree of confidence, predict what their maximum strength will probably be during the hundred years to come.

Incidents of the Peshtigo Fire.

A number of the Cincinnati Relief Committee, after visiting the burned district of Wisconsin, makes a report, in which he gives the following incidents of the Peshtigo fire:

"To give some idea of the effects of the fire, and the impossibility of escape, we will mention the case of Charles Lamp, an intelligent German whom we found sitting in the office of the hospital, badly burned in the hands and feet. He said that, on the Sunday night of the fire, he heard a rumbling noise, not unlike that made by a heavy train of railroad cars, and, on going out of his house to ascertain the cause, found the wind rising to a hurricane. Fearing that the fire, which had been burning in the woods to the west of where he lived, would reach his dwelling, he hitched up his team and drove to his door, and, seizing some bedding and throwing it into the wagon, called to his wife and five children to come out of the house that he might take them to a place of safety. Scarcely had they got into the wagon, leaving all behind them, when the whole country was enveloped in flames. Mounting on the front of his wagon he pushed his horses forward to the Peshtigo road, hoping when he got out of the timber to escape; but everywhere the fire raged furiously. Pressing the horses to their utmost speed, one of them fell. He jumped off to get his horse up, and when he resumed his seat to again start, he looked back and his wife and children were dead! burned into a crisp. Almost suffocated by the flames, smoke and dust, and finding he could do nothing for his family, and being badly burned, he left them to their fate and sought safety for himself. The fire burned the harness so that the horses escaped; and, said he, 'they are now here in Green Bay, all that I have left of wife, children, or property.'

"To show the intensity of the heat of the very atmosphere, we may mention that while some of the citizens had taken the fire engine to the river on the first alarm, and laid the hose from the river to the boarding-house, at least one hundred yards distant, and while throwing water to the full capacity both of hose and engine, the hose burned to a crisp while full of water, and the brass connections melted like lead; and this hose laid on the ground where there was not the least combustible matter, not even a spear of grass. Close to the river stood a small office, on which hung a bell of, perhaps, fifteen or sixteen inches in diameter, made of bell metal. Such was the intense heat of the air that the half of the bell out from the house melted, while the other half next the office fell with the burning buildings, and remains intact."

Snow in Paris.

A Paris correspondent writes describing the changes in Paris consequent upon a rise in rents, owing to the financial distress. Families are leaving apartments they have occupied for years. He thus describes a class of tenants peculiar to Paris:

"Shops are closing by dozens every day, in consequence of tenants giving up their lease. This step utterly ruins some of the tenants. In Paris there are thousands of shops whose keepers are contended if they clear profits enough to put shop and lodgings (it is rare they are separated) free of rent into their hands. The shop is in reality, their sitting-room. They delight in the animation of the streets. I have heard many a shop-keeper's wife or daughter say they would die if obliged to live on the third or fourth floor. When I say shop-keeper, I blunder. I should say use the feminine gender, for the great majority of shop-keepers are women. Even those who have husbands find their shop essential to the balance of their budget, for the husband's earnings are set aside to provide dowry for the daughters, or to purchase a substitute for the son, should he draw a 'bad number' in the military ballot and to furnish forth his marriage portion. You know marriage here is preceded by weighing money bags; if they balance, all is well. In French whist, where the stake is marriage, diamonds, not hearts, are trumps."

The Arctic Whaling Disaster.

In speculating on the causes on the recent disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

It is, of course, a matter of general surprise that the fleet should meet with such an extensive disaster, and that nearly all the vessels suffer alike. Year after year the vessels have visited the whaling grounds and cruised through the same waters. As a general proposition, experience must have familiarized the navigators with the currents and winds and taught them how to avoid the various dangers encountered in the Arctic. Until hearing some of the unpublished details, it seemed singular to many old "salts" that the vessels were so generally caught in the ice. Now the cause is apparent. It seems that formerly the whales were caught in the open ocean, and it is only within six or seven years that they have fled to the ice, apparently, for protection. When the whales entered the ice-fields, the Captains adopted the same course. In the case of the recent disaster, the whales were abundant among the floating ice, and the ships were doing well. Hitherto, during the months of July, August, and September, northeast winds have predominated, keeping the ice a safe distance from the shore. Indeed, it was not deemed extra hazardous to sail between the shore and the ice, where the open space was not greater than in this case, where the ships were caught. A strong northeast gale prevailed on the 28th of August. The ice opened and went off shore, and the ships made the most of the chance to secure whales. When all suspicions of danger were allayed, the wind shifted to the southwest, blowing quite fresh, and the vessels were hemmed in the ice. The Captain of one vessel says that in all his experience in the Arctic, and that is considerable, he never knew of such weather. In August, 1870, he was in the neighborhood of Icy Cape, and had easterly winds all the time. It appears, then, from the facts of our command, that the present season was exceptional.

Singular Phenomenon.

From the Kansas City Bulletin, Nov. 16.

Rain in very fine drops, from a cloudless sky, during bright sunshine, has been falling a large portion of the time for three successive weeks, in two places, in the town of Knobnoster, Mo. For a few days past, a third spot has been added to the number of places thus strangely visited. These spots of ground, from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter, are all of them considerably elevated, and in each instance occupied by peach trees. Other peach orchards in the neighborhood, and other portions of those named, have been visited by the citizens of the place, to see whether this peculiar tree had anything to do with this phenomenon, but they discovered nothing strange among the other peach trees.

I visited all of these spots on a cloudy day, and discovered nothing unusual, except that the ground had been thoroughly tramped by visitors.

These facts can be substantiated by scores of visitors, one of whom is the Postmaster of the place, Mr. Chester, and in whose garden is one of the spots named. The attention of his family was first called to it by his little daughter, 10 years of age, coming into the house, saying, "It will rain to-morrow, because it is raining now while the sun shines."

JAMES FRENCH,
Secretary Baptist Missions.

The Date of the Crucifixion.

Herr Kalb, the German savant, in a work recently published, shows that there was a total eclipse of the moon concomitantly with the earthquake that occurred when Julius Cæsar was assassinated, on the 15th of March, B. C. 44. He has also calculated the Jewish calendar to A. D. 31, and the result of his researches fully confirms the facts recorded by the Evangelists of the wonderful physical events that accompanied the crucifixion. Astronomical calculations prove, without a shadow of doubt, that on the 14th day of the Jewish month Nisan (April 3), there was a total eclipse of the sun, which was accompanied in all probability by the earthquake, "when the veil of the Temple was rent from the top to the bottom, and the earth did quake, and the rock rent." (Matthew xxvii, 51). While St. Luke describes the eclipse in these words: "And it was the sixth hour (12 noon), and there was a darkness over all the land till the ninth hour (3 o'clock p. m.), and the sun was darkened." (Luke xxiii, 45.)

The Value of Acorns.

From the Stockton (Cal.) Independent.

Perhaps it is not generally known that acorns command a good price—$20 per ton—in Stockton, and quite a profitable business has been done by several parties gathering acorns and disposing of them at that price. Our attention has been drawn particularly to one instance, wherein an industrious and energetic farmer, who resides in the famous district on the west side of the San Joaquin River, who, during the season, gathered acorns sufficient in amount to realize money enough to pay his taxes, and leaving in his hands a surplus of twenty-five dollars, or, as he expresses it, "twenty-five dollars ahead of the hounds." The farmer in question prefers to scratch with his own hands, and live in the most primitive style, rather than accept of assistance from his fellow men. If the wheat crop proved a failure, the acorn yield in this locality has not been short, and a knowledge of the fact that the fruit of the oak can be converted into money, is all that has been necessary to incite this industrious farmer to action in this direction. The truth or incorrectness of the Greek tradition that the oak was the first created tree, and that acorns were the primitive food of mankind, he does not wait to consider, but pitches in to "thresh the wood" and profit by his labor.

Caffre Devotion.

Under the above heading a correspondent of the London *Times* sends the following to that paper:

The following act of heroism, of which I have just received an account from a son of mine, officer of engineers stationed at Natal, appears to me to approach so nearly to sublime, that I cannot refrain from communicating it to your readers. It appears that a few months ago a case of succession to the chieftainship of a tribe of Caffres was decided before the local magistrate at Natal, and the hearing of the case was attended by numerous adherents of the rival claimants. The whole account of the trial and of the demeanor of the Caffre tribe on the occasion is very interesting, but with this I do not mean to trouble you. After the decision of the case in favor of one of the claimants the rival parties (to the number of several hundreds) returned homeward, and the beaten party were suddenly overtaken on their journey by a grass fire, whereby no less than thirteen of their number were destroyed. The young claimant to the chieftainship would have shared the same fate had not one of his followers made him lie down on the ground, where, covering him with his own body as a protection against the flames, he deliberately allowed himself to be burnt to death, and thus sacrificed his life to save that of one whom he believed to be his legitimate chieftain. Well may my son observe in his letter to me, "These Caffres, savages though they may be, are in many respects fine fellows." One touch of heroism (or of nature) makes all the human race akin.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabash-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,
575 State-st., near Twelfth-st.,
having removed from 611 Wabash-av. to new brick block, 575 STATE-ST., are offering a new and complete stock of BOOTS, SHOES, BOOT PACS, and RUBBERS. Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at the very lowest prices. Have also recommenced manufacturing in the same and attending building the custom Boots and Shoes so popular with our customers for many years past. Orders will now be filled promptly. C. H. FARGO & CO.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,
LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
E. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask for busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS
MADE TO ORDER.
J. J. SPALDING & CO.,
PRINTERS,
Binders and Stationers.
Printing and Bindery, 108 South Canal-st. Stationery at 524 Wabash-av.

DENTISTRY.

J. WARD ELLIS & M. L. HAMILTON,
DENTISTS,
964 Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.
Vitalized Air given in extracting Teeth.

DR. J. F. THOMPSON
Is prepared to give
GAS
in the extraction of teeth.
Office: 10 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.

VANQUISHED, BUT NOT CONQUERED.
DR. E. HONSINGER, Dentist, has reopened his office at his residence, 296 Park-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
A STORE ROOM,
Centrally located, suitable for offices or mercantile business, with gas fixtures and stove, if desired. For particulars inquire of HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 66 West Madison-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.
A nice Office on second floor, of 32 West Madison-st.; light and pleasant.
R. S. CRITCHELL.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Green Bay.
The Steamer St. Joseph will leave for Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, Tuesday Eve'g, Nov. 21, at 7 o'clock.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Agt.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Presses for Sale.
Three Ruggles' card and bill head presses.
Two quarto Gordon presses.
One one-half medium chromatic press.
One super royal Hoe cylinder press.
One Campbell country press, double medium.
One Campbell build, the same as Hoe.
One dry press, 36x52.
The above presses are second-hand, and in good running order, and can be bought low by applying at 7 a. m. or 5 p. m., at 500 Wabash-av., to JACOB COHEN, second floor.

JEWELRY.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,
(late GOODRICH, KIRBY & CO.), opened for business with a full line of
WATCHES,
Jewelry, Silverware, etc.,
NO. 931 WABASH-AV.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine.
THE CHEAPEST,
THE BEST,
LOCK STITCH MACHINE
EVER PLACED
Before the Public.
Price $40
Sold on Monthly Payments.
Warranted to do all kinds of work equal to any machine ever made.
Call and examine for yourself, at
247 West Madison-st.
CORNER OF SANGAMON,
IN THE BASEMENT.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Canvassing Agents wanted in city.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,
Nos. 59 and 61 West Washington-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
Buck Gloves and Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf, and Lap Robes, Umbrellas, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

BANKING.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,
Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.
Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.
Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.
Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

City National Bank,
NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.
Corner Washington and Clinton sts.

HARDWARE.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
325 AND 327 STATE-ST.
We are now opening a new and complete stock of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, and GERMAN HARDWARE, to which we would invite the attention of the trade. We keep as good goods and make as low prices as any house in Chicago. Orders solicited, particularly from our old friends.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
AND TOOLS.
J. K. TILER, No. 260 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, FLUTES,
Clarinets, Music Boxes,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
And General Musical Merchandise.
The Largest Quantity, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices, at
J. HOWARD FOOTE'S
Sporting and Wholesale Music House, No. 8 South Halsted-st., Masonic Building, Car. Randolph-st. Fire'd off from 37—39 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 227 East Michigan-st.
Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, Dressed Hogs, etc.; for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI,
Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

CHAPIN & GORE,
No. 142 Twenty-second-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskeys
AND IMPORTED LIQUORS,
Have on hand 300 cases imported Champagne, all brands. Also have a full stock of California Wines.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor & Draughtsman,
500 Wabash-av., basement.

S. F. NORTON,
LAWYER,
202 West Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing.
Cavalry Overcoats,
Infantry Overcoats,
Cavalry Pants,
Infantry Pants.
We will send price list or samples by Express, C. O. D., at very low prices.
CLEMENT & SAWYER,
280 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

The following is published for the information of Policy Holders in the
Ætna Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.
GENTLEMEN: By order of Court appointing me Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, the creditors of the Company are required to present their claims to me on or before 1st proximo. Please give immediate notice of the fact to the policy holders in your city.
Very truly yours,
F. A. CONKLING, Receiver,
170 Broadway, New York.
Immediate action of policy holders is requested, in view of above.
MILLER & DREW,
472 Wabash-av.

LUMBERMAN'S
Insurance Company.
ADJUSTMENT OFFICE,
306 West Monroe-st.
All persons that have not presented proofs of loss are requested to do so as soon as practicable. All holders of Policies on which there has been no loss sustained are requested to surrender them for cancellation, as they are no longer good.
T. C. HOAG, President.

LAMAR
Insurance Company,
OF CHICAGO.
Policy-holders will not settle losses in this Company. For information call on SHUFELDT & BALL, Solicitors, 213 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1872.
Over 100 pages—printed in two colors, on superb Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants, and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and two Colored Plates. Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World. All for 10 cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter of the cost. 200,000 sold in 1871. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

F. S. HUNSON,
NEW ENGLAND MILLS
145 and 147 WEST LAKE-ST.,
Full stock of Hominy, Pearl Barley, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal Flour, Cornmeal, &c.

WEDDING CARDS,
NOTES, AND ENVELOPES.
A full supply on hand, and constantly receiving all the latest styles. We are fully prepared to fill and shall be pleased to receive orders for all WEDDING, INVITATION, and CALLING CARDS, NOTES, etc., at the lowest possible rates.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO.
23 Kinzie-st., corner of Kingsbury.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
The Chicago Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Co. Temporary location southwest corner of Van Buren and De... We are shipping of large quantities... hotels, colleges, offices, &c., which are ... All orders promptly attended to, ... with liberally.

DANGEROUS WALLS
THROWN DOWN, Safes got out, etc. Send orders to E. F. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

"REVOLVERS."
A full stock of almost all makes.
HIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
852 Indiana-av.

Poultry & Game.
Ship to GEO. B. COOK, Commission Merchant, 78 State-st., Chicago. Refer to G. C. Cook & Co., C. Fox, Ianahan & Son, Bankers.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry
At wholesale. W. B. LANGLEY,
25 West Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
EATON, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines,
Portable, Stationary & Agricultural.
Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c. Circulars sent on application.

SHIRTS, ETC.

UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, at
WILSON BROS
931 Wabash-av., 88 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MUSIC.

LYON & HEALY,
287 West Madison-st.,
Beg leave to announce to the trade, and the music public, that their stock of the Music Book Publications of OLIVER DITSON & CO., and other American publishers, is now quite complete. Their Sheet Music Stock is being arranged and classified as rapidly as possible.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Silverman, having purchased the entire interest of Henry Horner in the firm of Lazarus Silverman & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
HENRY HORNER.
The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 562 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN.
Chicago, Nov. 7, 1871.
I hereby recommend all my friends and patrons to continue their patronage with the above firm.
HENRY HORNER.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hammond & Brother is dissolved by mutual consent.
D. HAMMOND,
T. C. HAMMOND.
Chicago, October 16, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Bricks! Bricks!
Milwaukee Front and Hard Bricks for sale. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st.

Sweet Cider.
The pure Apple Juice, in barrels and half barrels, from Ohio and Michigan.
HAGER, SPIES & CO., 63 North Jefferson-st.

SHOW CASES.
Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

CHEESE.
1,000 New York Factory, for sale by H. A. BOGARDUS & CO., 1304 Prairie-av.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Streets to be Widened—Lamp Posts for the Burnt District.

The North Side Street Railway Track to be Extended to Randolph Street.

Draft of the New Fire Ordinance Decided Upon by the Special Committee.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Somers, Knickerbocker, Devine, Montgomery, Cooy, McAvoy, Thompson, Whitaker, Daggy, Tracey, Schmitz, Bolserman, Hickey, Bailey, W. S. Powell, Batcham, Wilce, Walsh, Glade, McCotter, Campbell, Gardner, Shell, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Tyler, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, Clarke, McCaffrey, Carney, Devine, Busse.

The lobby was crowded to suffocation.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, &C.

A petition asking the removal of a planing mill, situated between Throop and Loomis, and Jackson and Van Buren streets, the same being a nuisance, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

A petition of J. Eisendrath, asking permission to complete the erection of a frame building, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, he agreeing to erect, in two years, a fire-proof building, was received, and, on motion of Ald. Schintz, permission was granted.

—A petition of Thomas Keefe, asking permission to remove a frame building to a lot on the lake shore was received, and the petition granted.

—A petition of Messrs. Parker and Downs, asking permission to remove a frame cottage from Van Buren street, near Sangamon, to Centre avenue, near Adams, was, on motion of Ald. McCotter, granted.

LAMP-POSTS ON HUBBARD STREET.

Ald. Walsh presented an order directing the Board of Public Works to erect lamp-posts on Hubbard street, from Halsted street to Ashland avenue, which was passed.

WIDENING NORTH CLARK STREET.

A remonstrance of property-holders against the widening of North Clark street, north of Franklin, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

WIDENING OF RANDOLPH STREET.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented a petition from property owners, asking that Randolph street be widened to a width of 100 feet from Michigan avenue to Market street. It was referred to the Board of Public Works.

DEBRIS ON THE STREETS.

Ald. Montgomery offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to so regulate the piling up of *debris* on the public streets as not to interfere with the Fire Department. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

LAMP-POSTS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented a resolution ordering the Board of Public Works to present proper ordinances for lamp-posts on Madison, Washington, and State streets in the burnt district; also on Wabash and Fifth avenues.

Ald. Schintz moved to amend by adding North Clark and Wells streets.

The resolution was passed.

LAMP-POSTS ON FULLERTON AVENUE.

Ald. Tyler offered a resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for lamp-posts on Fullerton avenue, from Larrabee to Clark street, which was passed.

AN ANTI-FIRE LIMITS APPEAL.

A remonstrance, asking that no extension of the fire limits be made on the North Side, and protesting against the establishment of any fire limits in that division, was received.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer it to the Special Committee on Fire Limits.

Ald. Dixon said the committee had their ordinance prepared. He believed the report of the committee was a wise one. It ought to go to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Busse prayed the West Division to entertain the remonstrance.

Ald. Campbell moved to lay the ordinance on the table temporarily.

Ald. Walsh expressed his opinion.

The remonstrance was laid over temporarily.

RAILROAD TRACK ON CLARK STREET.

The hour having arrived for special order of the evening, which was the consideration of the ordinance authorizing the laying of a horse railroad track connecting the North and South Side City Railway Companies' tracks, Ald. Schintz moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Knickerbocker said that since the fire the property owners had remonstrated against the passage of the ordinance. It gave to the horse railroad companies entire possession of South Clark street. He had been requested by property owners to remind the Council of the fact, and he had done his duty in doing so.

Ald. Busse said he used to oppose the ordinance, but his constituents in the Twentieth Ward wanted it to pass.

Ald. Schaffner urged the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Devine had opposed the ordinance as being of great damage to the South and North Sides. Since the fire he had changed his opinions on the subject.

The ordinance was carried by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 4—Somers, Knickerbocker, Dixon, Wilce, and McCotter.

A resolution instructing the Board of Police to order the erection of a fire alarm box in the vicinity of Reuben street and Milwaukee avenue was offered by Ald. Buehler.

The resolution was adopted.

ENFORCING THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Ald. Clarke presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are now being erected within the fire limits on the West side several large and dangerous wooden buildings, one on the corner of Peoria and West Lake streets, and others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Police be requested to report to the Council immediately what buildings are being erected within the fire limits against the fire ordinance.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

REGULATING TELEGRAPH POLES.

Ald. Schintz offered the following:

Resolved, That the erection of telegraph poles on North Clark street be prevented by the Board of Public Works and Police Department, unless such erection is in accordance with law, and upon any other street in the city limits.

The resolution was adopted.

THE FIFTH AVENUE RAILROAD TRACK.

Ald. Gardner offered a resolution, giving permission to the West Side City Railway to tear up their tracks on Fifth avenue, from Van Buren to Polk street, with power to restore them with such switches as they should deem proper. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

THE OLD UNION STREET STATION LOT.

[illegible] to purchase the old Union Street Station lot was referred to the Committee [illegible].

[illegible] Canvassers submitted the appended official returns of the recent election, giving the vote for city officers, with the majorities:

MAYOR.	
J. Medill	16,125
C. C. Holden	5,988
Medill's majority	10,137
CITY TREASURER.	
D. A. Gage	16,135
Pyler K. Jones	5,700
Gage's majority	10,435
CITY COLLECTOR.	
Cort Van Hollen	13,996
W. J. Onahan	8,219
Van Hollen's majority	5,677
CITY ATTORNEY.	
I. N. Stiles	15,217
F. McHugh	6,406
Stiles' majority	8,811
CLERK OF POLICE COURT.	
C. R. Matson	16,060
A. Nicholson	6,005
Matson's majority	10,055
POLICE MAGISTRATES.	
J. Summerfield	13,681
J. J. Fitzgibbon	5,278
Summerfield's majority	8,403
E. Sherlock	[illegible]
R. Barr	5,895
Sherlock's majority	9,057
W. H. Stickney	13,251
N. M. Plotke	5,095
Stickney's majority	8,176

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—G. T. Bowen, 643; J. Becker, 65. Bowen's majority, 578.

Second Ward—Arthur Dixon, 800.

Third Ward—W. W. Montanis, 1,218; J. A. Montgomery, 166; A. H. Sheldon, 245; Montanis, majority over both, 753.

Fourth Ward—J. H. McAvoy, 1,469; M. A. Thayer, 36; McAvoy's majority, 1,433.

Fifth Ward—W. B. Sloan, 365; M. Conger, 200; Sloan's majority, 175.

Sixth Ward—F. Ready, 686; W. Tracey, 678; Ready's majority, 18.

Seventh Ward—W. Rawleigh, 344; R. Y. Culleton, 431; P. McCloy, [illegible]; Culleton, plurality vote, 87.

Eighth Ward—J. Henry, [illegible]; W. S. Powell, 325; P. Moser, 221; [illegible] majority, 96.

Ninth Ward—J. McMillen, 866; Pat Rafferty, 356; Geo. Powell, 862; plurality vote, 112.

Tenth Ward—L. L. Bond, 862; A. Sauter, 413; Bond's majority, 449.

Eleventh Ward—H. Sweet, 535; J. Walsh, 470; C. Y. Periolat, 394; Sweet, by plurality vote, 65.

Twelfth Ward—Monroe Heath, 1,320; no opposition.

Thirteenth Ward—G. W. Sherwood 905; J. L. Campbell, 856; Sherwood's majority, 50.

Fourteenth Ward—H. B. Cleveland, 612; Thos. McNamara, 160; Jos. Pyne, 128; Cleveland's majority, 324.

Fifteenth Ward—J. Vant Wood, 348; J. J. McGrath, 271; McGrath's majority, 653.

Sixteenth Ward—J. Stout, 559; B. A. Miller, 258; Stout's majority, 301.

Seventeenth Ward—Adolph Misch, 54; A. D. Skinner, 79; J. Lengacher, 365; Lengacher's majority, 232.

Eighteenth Ward—Owen McCarthy, 583; Thos. Cannon, 140; McCarthy's majority, 443.

Nineteenth Ward—R. D. Ogden, 510; Jas. McCauley, 45; Ogden's majority, 465.

Twentieth Ward—L. Woodman, 155; P. A. Hoyne, 44; T. D. Reilly, 52; Woodman's majority, 113.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The following is the report of the Special Committee on the Fire Limits, which was not reached last evening in the Council proceedings:

Your special committee, to whom was referred a communication with reference to the extension of the fire limits, having had the same under advisement, would report that, after a careful investigation into the merits and demerits of providing by ordinance against the erection of any more wooden buildings within the city limits, are of the opinion that our city has sufficiently impressed every citizen that it is our duty, as far as possible, to avoid building in the future with such combustible material as wood, and substitute therefor brick, iron, stone, or some incombustible material, and to regulate according to the height of buildings the thickness of walls. Your committee, having duly weighed and balanced the interests of all, rich and poor, and finding these interests identical, are of the opinion that it is for the best interest of all, and cheapest in the long run, to build our houses as near fire-proof as possible, and would recommend, by all means, to discard the use of shingle roofs, wooden cornices, bay windows, and verandahs when constructed of wood. It may seem to those owning lots of small proportions that they have some good reasons to have against building with brick on account of the apparent extra cost, but in reality there is not the difference that is supposed to exist. Twenty per cent at the present extreme prices of brick is all,—not any consideration when taking into account the great saving in cost of insurance, and of the wear and tear of repairs to every two or three years. Hence we think it will fully commend itself to every one's judgment as being the most profitable.

But when they still further take into account the protection from fire, every one should deem this sufficient in itself to influence them to adopt the extension of the fire limits, for it improving our property and the value of our property, who can doubt but that the value will be increased in a much greater ratio if our city is rebuilt as near fire-proof as possible.

Your committee are satisfied, if any one thing more than another will restore us to our former prosperity, it is the passage of a strict fire ordinance and the extension of the limits to the entire city limits, justifying it, however, in the judgment of the city. If we were to be the experiment of having a small portion out at present we are convinced that, in the future, we should receive the censure of the excluded portion having done them a manifest injustice.

We have so long accustomed ourselves to build with wood that it is hard to change the habits of our people, but it is a lamentable fact that we never find any one changing from brick to wood, having once built a brick and having fully realized the little difference in cost and the great benefits in every other respect; do always continue the use of fire-proof material, as every capitalist wants permanency, durability, and the least possible risk.

We must also take into consideration the large amount of money that will have to be borrowed in the next two years. Our position as a large city is established, and is known world-wide. The next and most important thing is, can we give good security? Our recent experience has shown how necessary it is in the future to build with a view to perfect security from fire, or it will work very seriously against us. The capitalists in the East and in Europe will be largely influenced in extending to us that credit we need by the percentage for risks they will find it necessary to charge our merchants.

Your committee are convinced, after a ten days' examination into the advantages and disadvantages as to extending the fire limits to the entire city boundaries, that it is for the best interests of all that they should be so extended. We believe that nothing short of such extension will give that security we desire, and which our situation imperatively demands.

All should be ready now to do everything in their power to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity as has just befallen us. When we contemplate our situation and our exposed position, with a rapidly increased population, which, it is safe to estimate, will in ten years be doubled, thereby doubly increasing the risk with no possibility of remedy if the city shall be rebuilt with wood; these and many other considerations which cannot be conveniently set forth in a report, justify the committee in asking the passage of the following ordinance.

THOMAS WILCE,
JOHN H. MCAVOY,
WILLIAM M. CLARK,
Special Committee on Fire Ordinance.

THE ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained, by the Common Council of the city of Chicago—

SECTION 1. The present and future limits of the city of Chicago shall be the "fire limits" of said city, and no building shall hereafter be erected within the limits of said city unless the roof, the outside, party and division walls shall be constructed of incombustible materials; nor shall any wooden building within the said limits, when the same shall have been damaged to the extent of 50 per cent of its value, be repaired or rebuilt; the extent of such damage to be ascertained in the manner provided by the ordinance (and chapter 9); and shall any building be hereafter erected within said city, unless a permit for the erection thereof shall have first been obtained from the Board of Public Works of said city; *Provided, however*, the fee for the issuing of any such permit shall not exceed fifty cents.

SEC. 2. All that portion of said city lying and being within the following described limits and boundaries, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "inner fire district" of said city, to wit: commencing in the centre of the Chicago River at its junction with Lake Michigan, running thence south along the shore of said lake to Twenty-second street, thence west to Centre avenue, thence north to Taylor street, thence west to Western avenue, thence east to Lincoln street, thence north to Chicago avenue, thence east on Chicago avenue to North Wells street, thence north along North Wells street to North avenue, thence east on North avenue to the shore of Lake Michigan, thence south along the shore of said lake to Indiana street, thence west on Indiana street to a point two hundred feet east of St. Clair street, thence south to the centre of the Chicago River, thence east to the place of beginning, together with all lots of land and buildings which front or abut on the several streets and avenues within the limits mentioned in this section upon either side of said several streets and avenues.

SEC. 3. No building or structure of any kind or description, nor any sidewalk, shall be erected, constructed, or repaired within the limits mentioned and described in section 2 of this ordinance (called the Inner Fire District), unless the same be done with brick, stone, iron, or other incombustible materials, and all buildings which shall or may hereafter be constructed within the limits and district last above named, and specified, shall have outside walls of not less than one foot in thickness; and if any such building shall be more than two and not more than three stories in height (above the basement), the outside and party walls in the basement and first story shall be not less than sixteen inches in thickness; and if any such building shall be more than three stories in height (above the basement), the outside walls of the basement and first story shall be not less than sixteen inches, and the party walls not less [illegible]

SEC. 4. No business, trade, or occupation shall be followed, conducted, or carried on within said inner fire district, wherein or by which wood shavings shall be made or used; nor shall matches, fire-works, varnish, naphtha, coal or other oil or alcoholic spirits be manufactured or distilled for use, market, or trade within said last-named district. No brewery, bakery, or packing-house shall hereafter be erected or located within the limits of the last-named district, nor shall any lumber yard be kept, or maintained, within said last-named district, except as hereinafter provided; *Provided*, that a space of three hundred feet in width on either side of and adjoining the Chicago River, and slips south of Twelfth street and north of Chicago avenue, may be used and occupied for the storing of lumber, and the location of the businesses, trades, occupations and manufactures in this section specified, subject to such regulations or restrictions as are now, or may be hereafter, imposed by the Common Council.

SEC. 5. Buildings which may have heretofore been erected of wood, on the wharfing privileges within the limits of said inner fire district for warehouse and storage purposes only, shall not be used for any other than warehouse or storage purposes, and if they shall be used for any other than said purposes, they shall be liable to be removed by the Board of Public Works upon thirty days' notice to the owner or occupant thereof to remove the same, to be given by the said board.

SEC. 6. Sheds not exceeding twelve feet in height at the peak or highest part thereof, and privies not exceeding ten feet square and twelve feet in height at the peak, may be constructed of wood, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this charter: *Provided*, that this rule shall not be construed to mean a structure with a roof sloping one way, with one or more sides of said structure entirely open. But all depositories for ashes shall be built of brick or other fire-proof material, without wood in any part thereof.

SEC. 7. No wooden building, or part of building, within said city limits shall be raised, enlarged, or repaired, except as herein provided; nor shall any such building, or part of building, be removed from one lot to another within the said "inner fire district" of said city, nor shall any wooden building be removed from without the city limits to any place within the said city; nor shall any wooden building within the limits of said city, which may be damaged to less than 50 per cent of its value, be so repaired as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred, nor so as to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto.

SEC. 8. The first seven sections of said Chapter 9 of Gary's Laws and Ordinances, entitled "Fire Department," are hereby repealed, and the seven foregoing sections are hereby substituted in lieu thereof, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That the first clause of Section 17 of said Chapter 9 be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: No chimney shall be built in any building within the city limits with less than eight inches thickness of brick completely imbedded in lime mortar, except where tile is used, and in such case there shall be not less than four inches of brick, and of brick similarly imbedded and lined with cylinder or drain tile.

SEC. 10. This ordinance as amended shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

Chicago and the Great Conflagration.

As several works on the above subject are in preparation, we wish again to call especial attention to the one in progress by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorial staff. Those who want a book that can be relied on as embodying an accurate statement of facts need only to be told that the history of Chicago preceding the fire, and the statistics of valuation, losses, etc., have been prepared by Mr. Colbert, who for ten years past has been almost constantly engaged in compiling the statistics of the city. The annual statements of the value and extent of her commerce and manufactures, compiled by him as commercial editor of THE TRIBUNE, are the only ones that have been made during that time, except the census reports. The footings of his statistical review of last year have been copied (printers' errors included) into every summary of the fire that has yet appeared, claiming to give a statement of those facts; and it is noteworthy that a large proportion of the information about Chicago before the fire can be obtained from no other source than the published reports of his labors. The description of the fire and its incidents has been written by Mr. Chamberlin, who has a wide and enviable reputation as a graphic writer; his sketch will be found to be one of the most interesting that has ever appeared in any language or on any subject. The mechanical execution of the book will be all that can be desired; the publishers, J. S. Goodman, of this city, and C. F. Vent, of Cincinnati, are sparing no expense in that regard.

Anna Dickinson.

Anna Dickinson will give her lecture, "Demagogues and Workingmen," before the Young Men's Christian Association to-night at the First Baptist Church, corner of Hubbard court and Wabash avenue. Anna assumes a bold position in this lecture, and maintains it fearlessly. The subject affords her scope for her great argumentative powers. The array of facts and incidents make her position impregnable. She is master of her position. Her generosity has prompted her to make an entire donation of services to the association for the purpose of aiding free reading rooms and libraries to be opened in different portions of the city.

National Engineers' Association.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the National Engineers' Association, now being so prominently placed before the people of the United States. The institution is one which vitally interests the travelling public, and is eminently worthy of patronage, as its list of officers and Directors attest. It is considered as a sure success.

A Generous Little Town.

BRADFORD, Stark Co., Ill., Nov. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., a town of 300 inhabitants (our native place), has forwarded to the Chicago sufferers $1,000, and has organized a sewing circle, held once a week, to manufacture clothing and forward to the same.

WHITE & HOPKINS.

Affairs at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 17.—The grand jury, following example of the court, has adjourned till Monday. There is nothing whatever in the shape of excitement. There is no Gentile in jail for the first time in weeks. Camp Douglas are having a good time, and the saints and sinners chat together upon the situation like old friends. The *Herald* to-day goes after the ring, because in publishing the fact that there is other witnesses against Wells and Stout than the Daniel Hickman, they seek a pretext [illegible]. Gentiles from the mining districts come in crowded. All who have not pressing business in the canons are hurrying down to the city to escape the heavy snows and unusual cold.

A movement is on foot to form a company to construct a street railroad from the Utah Central depot through the heart of the city.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday, with northeasterly winds and threatening weather on the Gulf coast; partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the interior of the Gulf States. The area of lowest pressure will move southeastward through Canada, with northerly winds; falling barometer and threatening weather in New York and New England; rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to Lake Michigan, and southwesterly and northwesterly winds from the north to Lake Erie.

Cautionary signals continue this evening at Grand Haven, and as a precaution for Oswego.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Meeting of the Executive Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance.

A General Overhauling of the Red-Tapeism of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Executive Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance Society was held yesterday afternoon, in the prayer-meeting room of the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Alvin W. Bartlett was called to the chair.

He called upon a clergyman to lead the meeting in prayer.

Dr. O'Brennan maintained that that proceeding was unusual and unnecessary, but prayer was nevertheless offered.

The Chair inquired whether the Executive Committee had reported with regard to having a place of application on the West Side.

Wm. Clausennius said he had been delegated by the German Relief Society to join the Bureau. He wished to know what position he would hold in the Bureau, provided his credentials were satisfactory.

The Secretary read the credentials.

The Chair decided that Mr. Clausennius was a member of the Bureau.

Dr. O'Brennan said if the press was present he had something to say; if not, he would say nothing.

The Chair inquired what the reporter on his left had to say.

The reporter said he had nothing to say.

Dr. O'Brennan then said it was quite reprehensible in the press not to be represented at a charitable meeting. He had, during the past thirty years, been a proprietor of the press. History does not support these assertions, and he always sent representatives to represent him. He then made some remarks, which appeared to be a somewhat extensive advertisement of his own sufferings. If this is a mistake, the tenor of his remarks can find no solution. He had come bound as a humanist, philanthropist, and a temperance man. He offered a vote of thanks to the Secretary.

The Chair said he really thought the meeting might proceed to more important business.

A reverend gentleman said he had been at work under Mr. Gibbs, and found the Southern District had not been visited. The Rev. Mr. Morgan had assigned him a district, and finding that there were several thousand people there, he had gone to work to visit. He had found near Douglas place 75 persons deserving of relief. He had sent a lady to the Church of the Messiah. The Special Relief Bureau had promised to get her shelter, but, after waiting for it in vain for three weeks, she had given up in despair. As another instance he stated the following: Mrs. Matteson, wife of one of the editors of the *Times*, had been to him and reported the case of a woman who was confined at No. 610 Wentworth avenue, and was terribly destitute. He accompanied her to the house, she taking some clothes. In the same house he found a colored woman, sick of a fever. These, he thought, were proper cases for the society. In Mr. Gooding's district he had found a German emigrant family sick of typhoid fever, whom he, after considerable trouble, got into hospital. Again, Mrs. Morgan was every day suffering from an influx of destitute persons asking for relief. She inquired why they came, and they said Mr. Gooding had sent them. She inquired of Mr. Gooding why he sent them, and he, in a good-natured way, said it was because they came in such crowds he didn't know exactly how to dispose of them otherwise. The bureau had since shut down on giving goods in bulk. He had given orders, signed by himself, and sent worthy persons to the bureau, and these persons had been sent back again four miles to have their applications made out in "regular" form.

The chair supposed that a minister's endorsement had been agreed upon as a sufficient guarantee.

The first speaker said that the *Times* had said the clergy had made themselves altogether too prominent. He was very sorry to see such a statement, and thought it more than an unkind return for the zealous work the clergy were doing.

Dr. O'Brennan defended the *Times* and the Bureau as quite right. One minister had drawn $300 for his own relatives.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan said he had an instance of the red tape-ism around the work of the bureau. Out of his own funds he had given 1,000 rations. For one, he would give an instance. A woman was lying very sick, attended by four physicians, one of whom came to him and stated her case. He went down and saw her. She actually wanted clothing, but was too sick to get it herself. He, therefore, wrote to the bureau, giving a strong endorsement, having none of the regular blanks, and to strengthen the appeal, had the endorsement of one of the physicians. It did not involve a greater sum than $5. On Nov. 10 he sent that order. On the 18th he received the order back by post, together with a circular two feet long. If she had had to depend upon the Bureau for relief, she would have been in Oakwood Cemetery. He threw order and circular into the waste basket, for his parishioners had given her what she wanted. If such red tape were to be used throughout the winter, they must give up all hope of assistance from that quarter. Indeed, he had done so already, and relied upon parochial aid entirely. He wished to arraign no one, nor make complaint, but really if a clergyman's endorsement of suffering was not sufficient, he scarcely knew what indorsement would be received.

Dr. Laughlin, President of the Dominion Benevolent Organization, said he had sent statements of destitution to the Relief Headquarters, and those were sent backward and forward, again and again. When application was made for relief the applicant was told to leave the matter to the society, and it would visit.

M. B. Frankland, who has been superintending the Cincinnati Soup House, said that as far as he could learn there was a strong feeling abroad that the funds were being unwisely administered. The Bureau, as far as he could understand, was organized for the purpose of sparing delicate persons the searching ordeal required by the Relief Society, but as far as he could learn, the questions asked were just as mortifying as any others, and resembled more than anything the examination for a life insurance policy. In many cases the applicant, in place of being told that the society had not certain things on hand, was sent five or six miles round to certain places in the city, to find out whether the committee had such things. Information ought to be placed at headquarters with this regard. Quite recently he had heard a lady, noted for her generous, remark that "the whole thing was simply infamous," and that "if it was not for a certain local pride and a desire not to expose to the outside world the corrupt condition of affairs, the newspapers would have published it abroad long ago." He believed the present emergency required more brains than the Relief and Aid Society could bring to bear upon the matter in question. Benevolent men could, he had little doubt, reach the sufferers more readily and more cheaply. These criticisms were not being made without cause. Even in New York a feeling of uneasiness with regard to the distribution of the donations had arisen, and it was a question really worthy of the most serious consideration.

Mr. Rosenthal rose in defence of the Relief and Aid Society.

The Chairman said he and many of his friends had been subjected to insolence and annoyance by the employes of the Society, but had endeavored to forbear in a Christian spirit with their shortcomings. The circumstances in which they were placed must, in a great measure, he thought, spoil even the best of tempers. His plan was to change off some of the employes as soon as they became disagreeable, and fill their places with fresh blood, unawed by the difficulties of the situation. He would have a new deal occasionally.

A clergyman said that he had sent a very respectable lady to the Bureau of Special Relief. She had lost everything, and actually had to borrow a calico dress to go there. On her arrival, one of the ladies had told her that if she wanted a situation as cook in her kitchen she was willing to pay her $3.50 a week.

Dr. Laughlin said that the present system of relief appeared to involve so many difficulties that it was the duty of every man to try and start an improvement. For his own part, he believed that the wishes of the donors would be more truly met by giving the donations as they were sent. When money was sent, he thought money, in place of goods, should be given. This would give each applicant an opportunity of purchasing exactly what he most needed, and it would materially check speculation.

On motion, it was determined to reaffirm a resolution passed at a recent meeting, instructing the Bureau of Special Relief to accept as final, a recommendation signed by a clergyman and physician.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the same place on next Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

MARINE.

Lake Disasters.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20.—Schooner Advance, from Chicago for Ogdensburgh, has arrived at this port. During the storm she had to cut away her masts. Her cargo is damaged, and the vessel is leaking.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 20.—The crew of the schooner Gold Hunter have arrived here. The vessel was driven ashore near Cabot's Head, after the tug Prince Alfred had cut her adrift to save herself.

Miscellaneous.

A vessel called the Gibson, of about 10,000 bushels capacity, is reported to have sailed from Toledo, grain loaded, several days since, and has not been heard of up to latest advices. It is feared she has gone down with all hands. She was built at Buffalo some two years since.

—The schooner Wm. I. Preston, with a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat, from Milwaukee, is ashore on Lake Ontario, seven miles below the mouth of Niagara river. Nothing known in regard to her condition. Her cargo is fully insured.

—The schooner Resolute, went ashore last Tuesday, close to Long Point light, and is said to be going to pieces. She was owned by Peter Wax, Jr., and valued at $7,000. Two of her crew, a sailor named Robert W. Adams and the cook, Sarah Donohue were lost. Their bodies were recovered.

—The crew of the bark F. C. Sherman, suffered untold hardships during the perilous ride of twenty hours on Lake Erie. Two of them had their feet badly frozen, and the cook, a woman, was drowned in the surf when the boat landed. They are at Buffalo.

—The tug Reindeer, while trying to pull off the Fountain City, was caught in the storm, pounded on the bottom, and sunk in a short time. She will be raised immediately.

—The brig Resolute went on at the light house, Long Point, during the recent storm, and will also be a total loss. Two of the crew—a man and woman—were frozen to death. The balance of the crew came ashore on pieces of the wreck.

—The schooner Essex reached Detroit on the 18th, in a crippled condition. She lost a portion of her sails, and, as she shipped several very heavy seas, it is thought a portion of her cargo is damaged.

—The steam barge Wyoming, some time ago ashore and abandoned, has been rescued, and is receiving repairs at Port Huron.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

Corns 25, Bunions 50c.—By Dr. Stephens, 122 West Washington-st., 8 to 6, 621 West Lake-st. 5 to 9 p. m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.
Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
Old Favorites! New Artists! New Pieces!

Progress! Progress!
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Box Office now open. For particulars see street bills.

WEST SIDE Star Lecture Course.
Union Park Congregational Church.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
R. J. de CORDOVA,
the inimitable humorist, will deliver his entirely new Lecture on the Tammany Ring,
"Pity about Brown or the Ring."
The sale of tickets will open on Thursday morning, at the West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.; and Streil's drug-store, 50 West Madison-st.

Y. M. C. A.
FIRE-PROOF Lecture Course.
SECOND LECTURE.
ANNA DICKINSON.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 21.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Wabash-av. and Harmon-court.
SUBJECT;
"Demagogues & Workingmen."
Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the bookstore of Cobb, Andrews & Co., 480 Wabash-av.; W. G. Holmes, 191 West Madison-st., Cole's Block, and at the door of the church on evening of the lecture.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

$10,000 WORTH OF Ready Made Clothing AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
At 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
These goods are in suits, Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, and must be closed out. We shall also offer
DRY GOODS,
Underwear, Nubias, Williston Thread, Notions, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Men's Kip and Calf BOOTS.
Boys' and Youths' A Cf. and Kip BOOTS.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Bf and Cf. Cong., Bals., Black Crook, Brussels, and Cf. SLIPPERS.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Serge, Cf., Goat, and Pebble Bals. and Cong., also Leather and Cloth SLIPPERS.
THE ABOVE STOCK COMPRISES
One Thousand Cases
of custom-made goods, that have no superior in the market for STYLE, QUALITY, or VARIETY,
AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, AT 9 1-2 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
344 West Madison-st.
GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling No. 344 Madison-st., the entire household effects, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, Brussels carpets, bedding, stoves, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 Cavalry Overcoats,
3,000 White and Gray Blankets,
500 Pairs Infantry Pants,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock,
at the RED FRONT Salesroom, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

White Granite Ware, Assorted Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Shelf Hardware, New Carpets, etc.,
AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW BUGGIES AND HARNESS AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE DRY GOODS,
Woollens, Clothing, Linen Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Germantown Knit Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Buck and Fancy Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom, No. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 79 South Morgan-st., GENTEEL FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 79 South Morgan-st.
We will sell the entire household effects of a family, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, Brussels carpets, beds, bedding, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.,
41 West Madison-st.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Watches, Jewelry,
Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., in Chicago, at
AT AUCTION,
Every evening, and at wholesale prices during the day. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—AT "RIVERSIDE." Inquire of E. T. WRIGHT, first house west of church on Scottswood common, first division Riverside.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR ENGLEwood, for $1,600, payable, $600 cash, and balance in two years, 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the South Side, east of Grand boulevard, and among improved streets. Prices from $100 to $200, cash payable one-fifth cash, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, 8 per cent. This property is beautifully located, not subject to city tax, and can be reached by dummy trains to Rock Island Railroad in 25 minutes from the heart of the city. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 80 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, IN EVANSTON—North Evanston, and Glencoe, houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Prices from $1,300 to $5,500. Rents from $10 to $40 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, to close an estate, a first-class residence, and grain elevator, doing a large business, in best part of Illinois. Price, $25,000. Address G. H. EDWARDS, Lanark, Carroll County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, 25 miles from Chicago. Is well timbered, with house, barn, granary all enclosed. Terms easy. Address BINNOTT BROS., Barrington, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PARLOR COOK STOVE; will burn hard or soft coal, or wood. Apply at 338 Cottage Grove-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED—A WASHING MACHINE CALLED the Lincoln Washer. Address W. A., 209 Twenty-sixth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—22x120, east front, on Wabash-av., south of Monroe. 22x100, north front, on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st. 22x100, east front, on State-st., north of Twelfth-st. 22x160, south front, on Quincy, extending to Jackson, 30 feet east of Dearborn. 90x178 northwest corner Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av.; $400 per foot. 40x100 on Wells-st., north of Monroe-st. 25x250, west front, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $550 per foot. 120x178 east front, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $400 per foot. 40x175, east front, on Wabash-av., near Harmon court, with buildings, cheap. Several fine corners, very choice and desirable lease property. ULRICH & BONE, Real Estate Dealers, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS THIS WEEK—CHOICE lot Wabash-av., near Twenty-[illegible]; [illegible] Clinton-st.; West Twentieth-av. near Fifteenth-st.; [illegible]; lots Reuben-st., near Fifty-second, each $250. Neat cottage, 5 years' lease, $275. Carpenter shop, good lease, $225. Several cottages and lots very cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT ON Prairie-av., partly furnished. J. K. BOWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY ON SOUTH Side, house of ten rooms and large lot, east front on Indiana-av. Terms easy. Immediate possession. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, Room 5, No. 150 State-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE PROPerty. Several houses at Hyde Park and other places near city, very cheap; some on leased ground on 10 years' time, with option of buying on fixed valuation; near depot; good neighborhood; small payment down. ULRICH & BONE, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 906 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 2-STORY FRAME houses with 11 and 13 rooms, corner Third-av. and Harrison-st. Apply on premises at 191 Third-av.

FOR SALE—50x150 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON Madison-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Title perfect, only one conveyance from government. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 18 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 50x125 feet, on Monroe-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Rober and Tyler-sts.; price $60, on time. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 9, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., BETWEEN WELLS and Franklin-sts., 20 or 60 foot front by 188 feet deep to alley; cheap, and on easy terms. Wells-st., near Madison, 75 by 120 feet. Wells-st., corner of Monroe, 75 or 150 feet. Wells-st., near Jackson, 20 by 125 feet. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe-st., 40x80 feet, east front. Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., 78x150 feet. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRAME AND brick basement houses, all modern improvements and lot 50x100 feet, south front, on Washington-st., between Green and Peoria-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FOUR story marble front house and lot. Only $9,000 if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 187 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, OR WOULD trade for good work horses. Apply on premises, 318 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FOOT LOT ON West Jackson-st., corner lot, south front, new house of 8 rooms, barn and carriage house. Price $4,625. Owner is a non-resident, and has given orders to close it out. F. B. MARSHALL, 332 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-ST., ON FIFTH-av., lot very cheap; also lot 30 by 150 on Madison-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 304 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT CORNER Robey and Hubbard-sts. Price $2,000, $500 cash. CLAFLIN BROS., 304 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LONG LEASE—Three story and basement frame house, No. 660 Michigan-av., with 12 years lease of lot. Only $4,000; $1,200 cash; balance in $500 installments every three months until paid. This is a bargain; $1,400 per year rent was offered for this house a few weeks ago. Immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 613 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1098 INDIANA-AV.; NEW; 12 rooms; elegantly finished; price $9,000, worth $15,000. S. DELLMATER, 197 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st., at two-thirds its value. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, WITHOUT any cash down, splendid lots on Hoyne and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park and school. I will advance half the cost of dwellings to be erected. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT—AN ELEGANT lot on Madison-st., near the Post Office; 10 years' time. MILLER & RIGDON, 280 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—100 OR 150 FEET front on west side of Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUILDING LOT ON CORNER OR on alley, about 30 or 40 feet front, on any of the streets lying in that part of the South Side of the city, surrounded by Clark, Madison, Wells, and Lake-sts., to buy immediately for building purposes by the Germania Bank and Security Life Insurance Company; proposals to be directed to A. C. HESING, C. Knobelsdorff, 17 Milwaukee-av. The joint committee—J. A. Huck, C. Knobelsdorff, F. Lackner.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—LOTS ON BUSIness streets in the West Division, for cash. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STEAM FLOURING MILL OF FOUR RUN OF 4-feet burrs, located on valuable river property in Michigan, for sale or exchange for productive Chicago real estate. The mill would be a good and reliable investment. Price $32,000; terms easy; title without incumbrance. Inquire of SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

A WOOLLEN MILL, WITH MACHINERY COMplete and in running order, for sale. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire of WM. MILLER, Princeton, Ill.

A NICE FAMILY GROCERY, IN TIP-TOP LOcation for a good business, for sale. R. KENNEDY & CO., No. 133 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN IN SEASON—SLAUGHTER AND rendering house in complete running order, near Stock Yards. Steam, boiler, pork tanks, and other tools. To a reliable party terms made acceptable. Apply to CHAS. H. MILLER at Stock Yards, or at 42 West Madison-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED PACKING HOUSE in good location, with a big run of customers, for sale. Apply at 467 South Canal-st.

A LARGE SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE at North Chicago Rolling Mill for sale. Apply at 124 North Canal-st.

A SHOOTING GALLERY IN GOOD ORDER FOR sale cheap. Inquire at the place, 144 West Lake-st, basement.

A RESTAURANT STAND FOR SALE IN CHICago, B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot. Parties having other business to attend to. Will sell reasonable. Apply at depot.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE Hotel No. 209 State-st., corner Hubbard-court, under Wood's Hotel. Call at above number.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE FORT DODGE HOUSE, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, is for rent and furniture for sale; the house contains 50 rooms, and has three fine sample rooms; it enjoys a splendid run of business; possession given at once. Apply to A. J. BURBANK, proprietor.

HOTEL TO RENT—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAha, Nebraska; best hotel west of Chicago; contains 70 rooms; possession November 1. For particulars, terms, etc., address SETH W. HALE, 26 Broad-st., New York, or GEO. F. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OUT YOUR BUSIness apply to the Agency, 135 Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; office hours, 11 to 3.

LEASE (4 YEARS), STOCK, AND FIXTURES of a first-class corner grocery store for sale, doing a large cash business. Address J C L, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE ON WEST MADIson-st. Long lease on favorable terms. Rare chance. Enquire of ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, office No. 123 West Washington-st., Room 4, Chicago.

NOTICE TO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO make money. For sale, rent or lease on good and favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well known Zeelly's City Brewery, with a first-class beer room attached, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord-sts., right in the heart of the city. The building was built especially for the business, and is a fine brick building, and in complete order, machinery and everything. A plan of the brewery can be seen and also further and more satisfactory information can be had by applying to E. A. MILLER, Money Order Department, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN business and $1,000 stock; clears $500 monthly; no bonus or further capital. 659 [illegible]-st., Room 2.

$2,500—IF THERE IS A MAN IN THIS vicinity who feels as though he could afford to risk $2,500 in an enterprise (which is sound) that will net his investment for $100,000 in a few months, I want to see him. It is railroad. The subscriber means business. Address, RAILROAD, 35 Tribune.

$6,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST—A YOUNG man wishes to connect himself with a well-established wholesale house that has suffered by the fire, and upon satisfactory inducements, will invest the above amount. Is well acquainted with the fruit, drug, and paint and oil trade, and would prefer one of these trades. Has an undoubted credit, can give undoubted Chicago and Eastern references, and would require good references in return. Address CHAS. H. KIRBY, Burlington, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

26 BISHOP COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, near Madison—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; first-class throughout; also a few day boarders. References required.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house with all modern improvements; location very central; also one or two day boarders wanted.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room with board; also accommodation for a few day boarders; references required.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Boarding and lodging for gentlemen; $8 weekly in advance; day board, $5; no deviation; English family.

169 W. ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with board, furnished suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also, fine unfurnished rooms in a private family in desirable location, near street cars and business.

174 W. WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURNished room to rent, for two, with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF front rooms to let with board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished room with board for two gentlemen; private family, location first-class; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

436 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a private family with a furnished front room on third floor.

665 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room; first-class table, modern conveniences. Private family. Terms reasonable. References.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Board with a fine suite of front rooms, well furnished, including piano, for two months only. The finest location in the city.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen. Location only one block from business, seventh door south of Twelfth-st., on Indiana-av. B. K. COWLES.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN PLEASANT back parlor with board, at a moderate rate, in a private family on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; none but those with good habits and unquestionable reference need apply. Address Y Z, Tribune Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL E. FAGAN, PLEASE ADdress your father, Glasgow, Missouri. H. D. FAGAN.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, OR FURNIture for sale, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; has all modern improvements and conveniences. Address G R C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, nice two-story frame house, with modern improvements, to a family without children in consideration of boarding a family of three. No objection to a few other boarders. Apply at 66 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS on South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second-st. For particulars address S. HARWOOD, care Carrier 30.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1872, IF DESIRED, marble front residence, 1213 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, and all modern improvements furnished.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A GOOD NEW house of 10 rooms, well located, at $35 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1113 PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-fourth-st., 14 rooms, and all conveniences; rent, $75; furniture for sale if wanted. Apply at 113 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A GOOD NEW house of 10 rooms, well located, at $35 per month. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE—10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, large barn, furnace, bath room, &c. Also, 2-story frame house of 10 rooms, barn, &c. Howe-st., near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK RESIdence, 10 rooms, modern improvements, on Lake-av.; first-class furniture; a few months in use, for sale cheap. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1153 MICHIGAN-AV.—MARBLE house, $3,000; Nos. 1118, 1120, 1122, elegant marble houses. SIMEON MEARS, 459 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF SECOND FLOOR at 46 and 48 West Lake-st. for offices or light business. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and basement, 48 South Desplaines-st., for light merchandise, printing, etc. A. KIDDER, office in rear 48.

TO RENT—WANT TO LIVE PRIVATE OR EXchange with a tenant of a cottage, a small store with 4 rooms on Halsted-st. (Rent $18.) Apply today at 236 Madison, BROWN'S Pattern Emporium.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE 5-STORY double front store, Nos. 217 and 219 North Main-st., between Pine and Olive-sts.; store 41x158 feet to alley; lately occupied by Messrs. Dodd, Brown & Co.; possession given January 1, 1872. Apply to J. J. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 306 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 68x70, in iron front store to be finished about December 15, on Madison-st., near Wabash-av.; fire-proof vaults, &c. AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 6 rooms, first floor, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for an insurance company, or any light business, with a fire-proof vault. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, STATE AND Seventeenth-st.; good location; cheap rent. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING TO RENT for warehouse or store, on Indiana-av., near C. R. & Q. R. R. crossing. Inquire of JAS. T. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST DAY OF 1872, 3 stores corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Best location in the city. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED LODGING rooms can be found at 14 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., ONE door from Washington, well furnished room for one or two gentlemen on first or second floor.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, &C., DESIRAble for housekeeping, part or all furnished; also, desirable office for dentist. Apply at 328 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM AT 15 Archer-av., suitable for one or two gents; references required.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, BEDroom, and closet, furnished, 57 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR—TO GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 307 West Monroe, near Morgan.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A FEW NICEly furnished rooms, at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 4 FURnished rooms, desirable for housekeeping; also, a good house. Apply soon at 328 Cottage Grove-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large invoice of family carriages and business buggies to suit the times; also, a large lot saved from the fire, little scorched, which we will sell cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 323 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A STORY AND ONEhalf cottage at Austin, two miles from city limits. Address T. F. BLACKALLER, 752 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSES, SECOND-HAND stage harness and wagons, corner Twenty-sixth and State-sts. Z. L. F.

FOR SALE—A ONE HORSE EXPRESS WAGon. Covered axles and sand boards, built for Boston market. Will be sold cheap. 323 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—THIRTY HEAD horses. Will be sold cheap. All sizes. 82 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF USEFUL HORSES, 5 years old, with plenty of strength, fit for family use, or for a team. Warranted sound, kind and true, to be sold together or singly. The property of a farmer, to be seen at the Farmer's Home, No. 560 State-st. A trial of one month allowed.

WANTED—TWENTY 20 LARGE MULES. Apply at 178 South Canal-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, in exchange for a lot in the West Division. Inquire or address L. P. H., 409 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE boy who received a music-box at the Clifton House the morning of the fire, if he will send word to the Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

LOST—$50 REWARD. IF THE PERSON WHO was seen taking a large-sized trunk, marked W. S. Knight, Chicago, south on Michigan-av., will return it to F. DOANE & CO., corner Peck-court, the above amount will be paid.

LOST—ON THE 8TH ULT., A SOLE LEATHER trunk, canvas cover, marked W. F. Fetherly. Any one leaving information at No. 49 East Harrison-st. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, ON HALsted-st., between Adams and Jackson, a black alpaca overskirt. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at DYBALL'S, 150 South Halsted-st.

LOST—REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY, THE 18th, on or near Kinzie-st. or at Wells-st. depot, a Lady's Open Face Gold Watch, with plain square linked Gold Chain attached. The initials "L. F. S." are engraved on outside of case. Suitable reward by leaving it with the cashier of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, 15 N. Desplaines-st.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR ADA, NOV. 20, a sealskin glove. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 53 Ada-st., in the basement.

LOST—A SMALL TRUNK WAS TAKEN FROM the Palmer House October 8, marked Harry E. Cooke, Philadelphia. A large reward will be paid for its recovery at the office of the Advance, No. 1 South Green-st.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON DESplaines-st., between Washington and Madison-sts., a black silk sash trimmed with black lace. Anyone leaving information at the Tribune office will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 19TH, BEtween the Union Park Congregational Church and Desplaines, on Madison-st., a set of cuffs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 60 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LOST—TAKEN FROM GILLETT'S STABLE, corner of State and Illinois-sts., on the night of the great fire, a two-seated rockaway carriage. The finder will be rewarded by returning to CARHART, LEWIS & CO., 204 Michigan-av.

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE WAS CAUGHT about 8 p. m., on Sunday. The owner, by proving property and paying charges on same, can have him by calling at 56 West Randolph-st. J. L. SMITH & CO.

FOUND—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE ON THE Lake Park, 2 oil paintings, one by E. A. Christie, one by Dyke, the other artist unknown. Send description to O. LUNT, No. 36 South Clinton-st., Methodist Book Room. If correct will reply.

FOUND—LAST WEEK, AN OPEN BUGGY, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., on Stewart-av., which owner can have by paying charges, of JOHN SMIDT or MATT. WEILER, 144 McGregor-st.

FOUND—A STRAY LOT OF CROCKERY, EVidently saved from the fire, has come into my possession; owner can have it by proving property. GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., 219 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A WHITE HORSE—ON THE 18TH inst. came to the stable in rear of 581 Wabash-av. The owner can have it by paying charges. J. A. DIETZ.

TAKEN UP—SATURDAY, NOV. 11, A SMALL gray horse with white forehead, about 7 years old. The proprietor can get the same by calling on NIC. ZANDER, Town of Lake View.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE FROM NO. 239 Michigan-av., with saddle and bridle. Color dark bay. Anyone returning him to J. T. MOULTON, No. 1 Groveland-park, will be suitable rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, left hitched at corner of West Randolph and Desplaines-sts., Monday morning, Nov. 20. Had on a saddle and russet bridle, with hitching strap. Was missed between 12 and 1 o'clock. Any information, which will be liberally rewarded, may be left with CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE: 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 77 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills. Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order. Cost $8,000, price $6,000. N. S. WINCHESTER & CO., 459 and 461 Federal-st., Boston.

FOR SALE—A 75-HORSE TUBULAR BOILER, in good order. Can be seen at Miller Bros. Dry Dock. Bids on same will be received for one week. It was not in Chicago during the fire. A JOHNSON, 286 South Water-st.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FLOURing mill of 4 run of 4-feet burrs, all perfect, situated at Moline, will be sold cheap, for cash, or exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate. For a further description, address W. E. SIMPSON, 28 West Canal-st., or W. J. KIDD, Moline, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!! A Soapmaker, who has had 15 years experience, and who knows there is a fortune to be made in Chicago during next 2 years, wants to find a partner to start in business. About $2,000 capital required. Address F G H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CLEAR $10,000 ON AN 18 months' lease obtained just after the fire, first-class restaurant in full blast at 997 South State-st., near Twenty-second.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTer, with $1,500 at command, wishes to enter into partnership with a good job printer, with a like capital, or near it, in job printing business. Apply to FURNISS & ABBOTT, No. 36 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WOULD like to start a son in commercial life, and offers to any firm of good standing in Chicago needing additional capital, to place capital to his son's credit as partner, to be secured to him in such firm. Apply to LYMAN & JACKSON, 78 West Madison-st., Chicago, or to J. MASON PARKER, Boston, Post Building, Boston.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to $15,000, to continue the manufacture of leather belting at Chicago; trade well established before the fire. For particulars address W. H. WHITMARSH, Lowell, Mass., formerly No. 182 Lake-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME AT LOW RATES, 100 feet on Wabash-av., south of Harrison-st., near Post Office; excellent location. C. S. WALLER, 32 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—50 RAILroad laborers for Southern Illinois. Free fare; no office fees. Apply at 210 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—MEN TO GO SOUTH—NOW IS THE time to go. Other help wanted at 105 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—50 BOYS AND YOUNG MEN WHO can solder, at 213 and 215 East Lake-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO SELL GENTS' FURnishing goods by sample in the city, on salary. CHILDS & CO., 178 State-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

WANTED—ADVERTISING AGENT WITH good reference. Address A Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren. The man must be experienced in the care of horses and garden. The woman able to wash and iron when wanted. Apply at 218 Loomis-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 100 GERMAN, SCANDInavian, and English farm hands, for this State. Wages $1 per day and board; also 50 pinery hands, 50 choppers for Indiana, etc.; also for laborers and others going South we are selling the cheapest tickets. Apply at Employment Headquarters, Room 8 (?), Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS BEEN USED TO living in a private boarding-house. Apply at 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD EXPERIENCED MEN to travel in the West. Business with the book trade. Call at once at 420 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A pair of horses and to be generally useful in a gentleman's family; unexceptionable references as to character and capacity required. Application to be made at 233 South State-st., between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

WANTED—PINERY HANDS TO GO OUT TOday; free fare. Also laborers to go South. Cheap tickets to all points South. E. A. AYER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR FOR advertising. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 33 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CORN-HUSKERS, TO go into the country 40 miles, will pay good wages. Please call to-day, early, 167 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT 71 HUBBARD COURT, A SMART boy, who resides with his parents.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 75 TREE-CUTters, work guaranteed for the whole winter, good and sure pay; also, 5 teamsters for the city. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO ATTEND CIGAR stand a few hours during the day. Apply, before 11 a. m., at 46 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new corn sheller, capacity six bushels per hour, retails for $1.50; 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 cleared in 60 days. No charge for rights. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 183 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN in a wholesale hat and cap house. Those that can command a large trade, will be dealt with on liberal terms. Address Box 2621, New York P. O., with full name and references.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN OF EXperience in a wholesale shirt house. Address, with reference, E. & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING GROCERY SALESman. Satisfactory references as to character and capacity required. Address R., 365 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the stationery and blank book business in detail. None other need apply. JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK OF EXPERIence; one who can speak German preferred; situation permanent. Address, BOX E, Chenoa, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the gas fixture and fitting business as salesman. Address, with references and salary expected, GAS, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—DRY GOODS salesmen who understand their business. Apply Tuesday morning, between 9 and 10 a. m., at 144 and 146 Twenty-second-st. SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS MOULDER; ONE who can also do finishing; a good chance as partner, if worthy. Address A. WITTE, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR. Address or apply to T. S. JOHNSON, No. 2 Johnson-place, Chicago.

WANTED—TWENTY CARPENTERS THIS morning, corner Harrison and Centre-av. Bring hammer, saw and square.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT MAKERS, TO go to the city of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, immediately. Report to Mr. LOCKE, at Henry W. King & Co.'s, 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SILVER POLISHER—A FIRST-class polisher who understands buffing can have permanent employment by applying to UNION BRASS CO., Clinton-st., near Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WHO HAVE CULTIvated land near or within the city of Chicago, and wish to go in profitable market gardening business can hear of a practical gardener by inquiring or addressing R. K., 302 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. COSTIGAN & CO., 256 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 MASONS AND BRICKlayers; also 100 laborers. MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 509 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOTMAKER; ALSO one man on repairing, at BEN DARCEY'S, northwest corner Van Buren and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE AND cracker baker, at 173 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX GOOD MATtress makers. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS AT 128 BLUE ISLand-av., by CHARLES SCHAEFFER.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER, at 460 West Lake-st.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS and 100 laborers at the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Business Exchange, No. 134 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD SOLDERERS, MEN AND boys, immediately, at the Chicago Manufacturing Co., 243 and 145 Lake-st., burnt district.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS THIS MORNING at 721 State-st., or 217 Townsend-st., North Side.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MRS. BATES WISHES HER friends and patrons to know that she has opened her Employment Agency Office at her residence 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av., and will, as heretofore, furnish them with reliable help.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at cottage No. 343 Cottage Grove-av., immediately. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. Inquire at 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork (washing excepted) and help sew and take care of baby, for her board and washing. Pleasant home for the winter, and longer if suited. Apply at 1161 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook, and have good recommendations. Apply at 109 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT NO. 55 WEST MADIson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL ACCUStomed to the care of a baby. Must be well recommended, a Protestant, willing to go down to Oakland, and to work for moderate wages. Inquire at 5 South Green-st., or at the house, 309 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 422 West Jackson-st., near Throop.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 287 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 354 WEST MADIson-st. A good home for a good person.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP STAIRS work and wait on table; also one to wash dishes. Apply 353 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 54 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, with references, at 207 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL—ONE who is reliable, with good references. 430 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AT 1120 PRAIRIE-av.

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WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON CUStom coats, and knows how to run a sewing machine perfect; also, one to work on pantaloons. Call at No. 143 West Van Buren-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH man as coachman, porter, or watchman. He understands thoroughly how to take the care of horses, and to do general work around the house. Address U, Tribune office.

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Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH woman as governess, or would accept a situation in a first-class family. GOVERNESS, 90 West Jackson-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a small wealthy family. Reference given. Call or address to 430 Burnside.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN a private family, as cook and second girl; thoroughly experienced. Apply at MRS. BATES', 10 Peck Court, corner Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPEtent girl to do general housework or wait on table in a private family. Good references. Apply at 8 Foster-st.

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AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration; Chicago, its Past, Present, and Future. The origin, progress and results of the Great Chicago Fire, the graphic scenes, incidents, and the disaster; list of the principal bankers, traders, and merchants who are losers; a view of the losses of Chicago, before and after the fire; the growth and commerce of Chicago, and details of its affairs, and the great fires of the world. Sheahan and Upton, Editors of the Chicago Tribune. A book of about 400 pages, illustrated with fine engravings. Will be sold exclusively by subscription. Agents wanted in every town. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 138 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of about ten rooms, on the South or West Side, good location, with modern improvements.

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J. H. LEROW & CO., 161 WEST TWENTY-second-st., supply the celebrated Elias machine, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price, to those who lost their machines by the fire, on their old contracts.

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WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines. C. E. NICHOLS, formerly at 126 South Clark-st., now open at 160 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Needles supplied to those who desire it.

WEED, ETNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly payments. Work taken in payment. Best of needles always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 27 North Clark-st.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Foot-Rot, or Malignant Foot-Disease—Symptoms—Prognosis—Treatment.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., N[illegible]

FOOT-ROT, OR MALIGNANT FOOT-DISEASE.

The disease known by the name of foot-rot is a chronic inflammation of the feet of sheep, but principally of those parts of the feet known by the name of coronets, where the hoofs join the skin. It has been observed originally only in highly-improved sheep with fine wool, especially in Merinos, and is said to be developing a contagion already during the first few days of its existence. This contagion is supposed to be bound to the secretions of the sores and ulcers of the feet; its physical properties, however, are not known. It has also been asserted that the disease is communicated by those secretions or exudations being brought in contact with the feet of healthy sheep, and that those exudations, deposited or dropped off on the grass of the pasture, on the litter, straw, or manure in the sheep-pen, etc., will bring on the foot-rot to healthy animals, if the latter pass over those infected substances, and come in that way into contact with the contagion. Artificial inoculations, however, have given but very uncertain and doubtful results—uncertain at least, in so far as the same results probably would have been obtained if any other ichorous matter had been inoculated; therefore it is very possible that the contagion or the infectious properties consist simply in the ichorous condition of the exudations, and that an infection is accompanied in the same way in which it would if any other matter of the ichorous character, such as comes from decaying or mortified tissue, is brought into contact with a fresh wound, or, what would make no material difference with such a loose and porous skin as that of the extremities of Merinos, especially if that skin has been previously softened and loosened by the influence of wet and continued moisture. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the influence of moisture and wet, of mud and dirt, pasturing fine-wooled sheep on swampy and wet land, and keeping the same in wet and muddy pens and dirty stalls, will, to say the least, advance the disease considerably, whereas dry weather, dry pastures and pens, and clean stalls, have a beneficial influence to bring the disease to a stop, and prevent its further spreading. Therefore, notwithstanding that a communication by means of the contagion is generally considered to be the principal cause and the main way of propagation, it is very possible that a continual exposure of the feet to wet and moisture, especially in swampy fields and sloughs, wet and dirty yards and pens, constitutes the primary, and, maybe, the principal cause; for, first, the disease never occurs—provided the same is not mistaken for the aphthous foot-disease (foot and mouth disease)—where the sheep are neither kept nor driven on wet ground, swamps, sloughs, and have in their pens or stalls good bedding of dry sand; secondly, dry weather diminishes the disease in spite of the contagion; and, third, a mere surgical treatment is perfectly sufficient to effect a cure. If we consider, further, that highly improved sheep with fine wool, such as the soft, tender, and effeminate Merinos, which have a more delicate skin than any other breed of sheep, are attacked almost exclusively; that continual wet and moisture, and also long travel over rough and muddy roads, must exert their influence a great deal sooner, and in a more destructive manner, upon the soft skin, and also upon the whole constitution, of those delicate and highly-improved animals, than upon any other known breed, we necessarily must come to the conclusion that those injurious influences are well able to cause morbid changes, and even ulceration and destruction, not only in the coronets, but also in the interior parts of the feet of those fine-wooled Merinos. Moreover, inflammation and external injuries have in sheep always, but especially in Merinos, a more than any other domestic animal, a great tendency to lead to decay, and to terminate in ulceration and gangrene. Hence the hypothesis of the existence of a specific contagion, such a one as we find in the aphthous foot-disease, is not at all necessary to explain the propagation of foot-rot, especially as the matter or exudation produced freely by decaying and mortifying tissue will always assume more or less infectious properties. It will stick to the healthy skin when coming in contact with it, and will, either by closing its pores, and being partially absorbed, or by directly introducing decay and decomposition, soon exert its corroding and destructive influences, and produce something similar to those from which it came; in other words, will produce foot-rot.

SYMPTOMS.

The animals generally commence to limp with one foot; the hoofs of that foot show increased warmth, and the coronet and the skin of the cleft of that foot are reddened. Within a few days, we find on the coronet, or, rather, in the seam between the coronary ligament and the crust of the hoof, an exudation of a thin and viscous fluid or matter; and within the cleft, between the hoofs we find, especially toward the heels, already more or less separation of the horn from the coronary ligament. That thin and viscous fluid soon assumes a discolored appearance and corroding properties; therefore, although in itself originally a product of the disease, it soon becomes an agency in the further destruction of the connection between the coronary ligament and the hoof, and, by penetrating the fleshy parts of the foot below, it also effects within a short time a separation of the crust of the hoof from the fleshy laminæ of the foot. Consequently deep ulcers are formed inside of the hoofs, and as the exudation and production of that ichorous fluid or matter, which, in the progress of the disease, has become very fetid and still more corroding, is constantly increasing, the destruction in the interior of the hoof is also progressing, till finally all the soft parts of the hoof, even the tendons and ligaments, have been destroyed and severed, the joints opened, and the bones necrosed, and till the whole hoof has been separated from the parts within, and lost. Even if it should not come to these extremes, a new formation of the hoofs cannot be avoided,—for only morbid horn, or a fibrous substitute, can be produced where the coronary ligament and the fleshy laminæ, which may be called the matrix of the crust of the hoof, are destroyed, or degenerated and diseased. The hoofs soon become shapeless also, on account of their irregular growth effected under the influence of the ichorous matter. If, as is generally the case, the other feet become diseased also, then the patients either cannot stand, or have to use the sore foot, no matter how great the pain may be; hence the sores and ulcers are constantly irritated, which, of course, must increase the ulceration and make the evil worse. Finally, however, the poor, suffering animals are not able to stand upon their feet; they have to crawl their bodies forward upon their knees, do not follow the flock, do not get their share of the food, and run down and emaciate rapidly to real skeletons. Arrived at that stage of the disease, the poor creatures present a very pitiful appearance.

The facts, that the foot-rot generally commences in only one foot; that the other feet become diseased afterward, and not at once, as is the case in the contagious or aphthous foot-disease; that the morbid process frequently attacks one and the same foot repeatedly, even after new horn has been produced again; and, finally, the great emaciation, the loss of vitality, and the general running-down of the crippled animals, cause the duration of the disease to be a long one, and its destructions to be very severe and lasting. Therefore, if foot-rot has made its appearance among a flock of sheep it will take a long time before there is an end of it, perhaps, may never come to a close, and the owner, at any rate, will suffer severe losses unless the disease is subjected timely to a rational treatment and proper care, although but comparatively few animals may die. If the patients are neglected the suffering will be great, and the losses of the owner of the diseased flock will be heavy,—for a sheep that has its feet degenerated from foot-rot, or has lost its hoofs, is almost good for nothing.

PROGNOSIS.

If the foot-rot is early enough attended to, and rationally treated, then the prognosis is favorable, and a cure can be easily effected. If, however, the disease has been allowed to make progress, and to cause serious morbid changes and degenerations of the feet, then the prognosis, at least as far as perfect recovery is concerned, is unfavorable. In a large flock, in which the foot-rot has once gained a foothold, a thorough extermination requires very much care and the strictest attention.

TREATMENT.

The treatment is a mere surgical one. First, and above all, all diseased or morbidly changed, but especially all loose and severed parts of the hoof must be carefully removed by cutting them away. If the separation of the horn from the fleshy parts above or beneath is so extensive that a loss of the whole hoof is imminent, it is better to cut the latter away at once. This cutting or paring process has to be repeated as often as it may be necessary, that is, as often as new horn may be found loosened or partially separated from the tissue beneath. After that has been done, the sores and ulcerations must be thoroughly cleaned, and then some astringent and corroding medicines only be applied, in order to stop the production of ichorous matter, and to change, or to destroy, the old ulcerous surfaces. Which remedy may be chosen is of less importance than a good and careful application. Powdered sulphate of copper, a salve of powdered sulphate of copper and tar, chloride of lime, butter of antimony, nitric acid, and especially creosote and carbolic acid, constitute the chief and most reliable remedies. Extensive ulceration and morbid granulation (so-called proud flesh) of the laminæ, are best treated with either nitric acid, creosote, or a concentrated solution of carbolic acid. These acids, however, must be applied very carefully, which can be done very well by means of a small piece of a fine sponge tied to a stick of convenient length. In less severe cases a more diluted solution of carbolic acid will be of good service. Still,